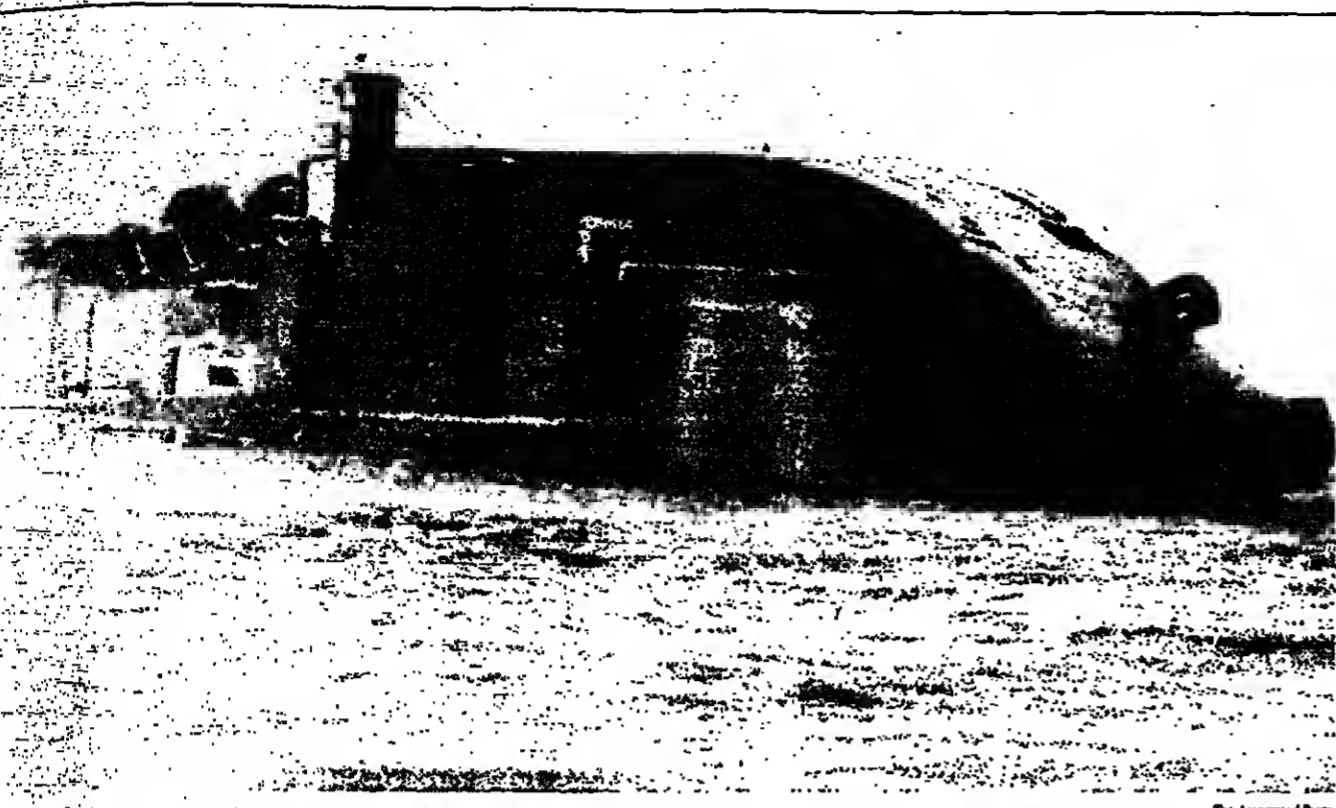


Algeria	5.50 Dn	Israel	15.20 Dn	Norway	2.50 Ndk
Argentina	17.5	Italy	1000 Lm	Oman	6.700 Bsk
Australia	0.600 Dn	Jordan	450 Rn	Portugal	50 Esc
Bahamas	20.15	Kuwait	25.10 Dn	Qatar	6.50 Bsk
Belgium	20.15	Lebanon	50.20	Saudi Arabia	0.00 Rn
Canada	0.511 Dn	Lithuania	0.20	Spain	80 Ptas
Denmark	4.50 Dn	Madagascar	20.15	Sweden	5.50 Skr
Egypt	90 Lm	Mali	35 Cms	Switzerland	1.90 Sfr
France	4.50 Dn	Morocco	5.50 Dn	Taiwan	0.500 Dn
Germany	2.00 Dn	Mozambique	5.50 Dn	Turkey	1.50 Lira
Greece	45 Dn	Netherlands	2.25 Dn	U.S. (incl. Alaska)	50 Cts
India	135 Rn	Nigeria	1.70 K	Venezuela	62 D



The bulk of the Townsend Thoresen ferry European Gateway lay off Harwich, England, Monday after a collision.

## Collision of Ferries Off England Kills 5

**HARWICH, England** — Two ferries collided late Sunday night off the southeastern coast of England, killing at least five persons and spilling dozens of passengers into icy seas, the British Coast Guard said.

The European Gateway, bound for Rotterdam, capsized 29 minutes after a 200-foot (60-meter) gash was ripped in its side in the collision with the Speedlink Vanguard train ferry, bound from Belgium, shortly before midnight.

Helicopters and rescue boats rushed to the scene two miles from the Harwich harbor and pulled 64 survivors from the North Sea. The victims and survivors were all from the European Gateway, which was carrying 70 persons and 48 trucks.

Officials said five persons aboard the capsized ferry had drowned and that an air and sea search was continuing Monday for a sixth person who was presumed to have drowned.

There were problems with the European Gateway's lifeboats. "We got the boats over the side, but they were shackled by a piece of wire at the top," said Stewart Bell, a truck driver on board the ferry. "There was no way you could undo them."

"People were jumping into the lifeboats," Mr. Bell said, "and then as the ship started to come over, the water was banging the boats against the ship and they just smashed up."

"It wasn't possible to get into the lifeboats," said another passenger, Joop Jansen of the Netherlands. "They seemed to be stuck and soon the ship was leaning too far. I ran to my cabin for a life jacket, but there wasn't one there."

A spokesman for the Townsend Thoresen shipping line, owner of the European Gateway, said an inquiry into the incident had begun.

Although badly damaged, the Sealink line's Speedlink Vanguard helped with initial rescue efforts and then limped into port and berthed safely, officials said.

The port area at Harwich, 60 miles (96 kilometers) northeast of London, was sealed off to facilitate the transfer of survivors ashore.

Ferries in the English Channel had been halted most of Sunday by gale force winds.



A survivor of the ferry collision being brought ashore Monday from a rescue vessel at the Felixstowe, England, dock.

## OPEC Ministers Fail to Establish Production Quotas for Members

By Don A. Schanche

**VIENNA** — Oil ministers of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries failed to resolve the crucial question of production quotas Monday, raising the strong possibility that the oil cartel may not be able to defend the present price of its oil.

The ministers of the 13-member cartel ended two days of formal discussions here in sharp disagreement over which of their nations will have to sacrifice, and how much, in order to bring production into line with sagging market demands.

The ministers had unanimously agreed earlier to retain the present OPEC benchmark price of \$34 a barrel and to limit overall OPEC production to an average of 18.5 million barrels a day in 1983 — just one million more than the limit set last March — in order to limit market supplies and keep the price propped up.

But Iran and Saudi Arabia remained at loggerheads over who should suffer and who should gain under the new ceiling, with neither willing to accept the quotas proposed by the other.

Rather than continue the seemingly irresolvable dispute over allocation of individual quotas within the new overall limit, the OPEC conference adjourned and left the problem to be tackled at an unspecified time by "consultations among the respective governments," according to a final communiqué.

The conference, which was called to restore discipline in the badly split ranks of the cartel, ended about where it began with no definite framework for upholding the \$34 price structure.

"The price structure will arrange itself," said Delkacheh Nabi, Algeria's oil minister. "Everybody



Marek Nguema of Gabon, the OPEC secretary-general, making a point at a news conference Monday in Vienna. At left is Maïman Yahaya Dikko of Nigeria, the OPEC conference president.

will be free to fix his own production according to his own criteria." An American expert for a multinational oil company, who asked not to be identified, said the failure to agree on production quotas at Vienna means oil prices "probably will continue a slow but steady drift downward."

A previous OPEC effort to allocate production quotas among its members last March collapsed in July when Iran, Libya and some other nations overrode their quotas and undercut the benchmark price.

Mohammed Gharazi, Iran's oil

minister, said that his nation would continue producing at its present level of 3.2 million barrels daily, up from the 1.2-million-barrel quota allocated last March, and that pricing policies would remain unchanged.

According to a conference source, it was Iran's insistence on raising its quota above three million barrels and cutting Saudi production below five million that threw the OPEC meeting into disarray.

Mr. Gharazi dismissed as "emp-

ty threats" the preconference hints by Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, the Saudi oil minister, that Saudi Arabia might cut prices in order to punish Iran and others who broke ranks with the old quota system.

Sheikh Yamani did not mention price cutting at the conference and appeared to be less perturbed by the outcome of the meeting than some of the other ministers. Noting that the atmosphere of the talks was less heated and unfriendly than he had expected, he said that "we all agreed to preserve the price structure in OPEC."

## India Weighed Attack On Pakistan N-Plant, U.S. Sources Contend

By Milton R. Benjamin

**WASHINGTON** — India's military leaders have prepared a contingency plan for a pre-emptive strike against Pakistani nuclear facilities and proposed such an attack to Prime Minister Indira Gandhi earlier this year, according to U.S. intelligence sources.

Mrs. Gandhi decided against carrying out an attack when she heard the proposal nine months ago, the sources said, but did not foreclose the option of striking if Pakistan appeared on the verge of acquiring a nuclear weapons capability.

The level of Indian concern about Pakistan's activities has risen sharply in the last few weeks and apparently is linked to completion of a clandestine plutonium reprocessing facility on the outskirts of Islamabad, according to the sources.

In New Delhi, the Indian government Monday called the assertions "absolute rubbish." The Ministry of External Relations, in a statement, said: "The story is a figment of someone's imagination. The report is totally false and unfounded. On the contrary, we are engaged in a very serious exercise of bringing about a rapprochement between India and Pakistan."

While the U.S. sources said no plutonium has been reprocessed at the so-called New Labs plant, built next to the Pakistan Institute for Nuclear Science and Technology, Pakistan appears able to begin operating the facility at any time.

The Indian and U.S. governments are concerned that Pakistan

intends to use New Labs to reprocess spent fuel diverted from the Kanup atomic power station outside Karachi. The International Atomic Energy Agency has been unable for 21 months to keep track of the amount of plutonium produced there because Pakistan is no longer totally dependent on verifiable quantities of imported fuel for the reactor.

American sources said Pakistan has been operating the Kanup station during that time at a reduced power level and could have produced 10 to 20 kilograms of weapons-grade plutonium, enough material for one to three Hiroshima-sized weapons.

The Indian contingency plan, according to sources, called for an air strike at the reprocessing plant and at a uranium enrichment plant being built nearby in the village of Kahuta.

The enrichment plant, on which Pakistan began working clandestinely in the mid-1970s, represents a longer-range threat because intelligence experts say it is unlikely that the facility can produce weapons-grade uranium until at least the mid-1980s.

But unlike the reprocessing option, which under present circumstances probably could not provide Pakistan with material for more than two nuclear bombs, the completed enrichment plant could produce a continuing supply of highly enriched uranium suitable for atomic weapons.

A major consideration to Mrs. Gandhi's decision to defer a strike, sources said, was concern that In-



President Babrak Karmal of Afghanistan, left, at a Moscow news conference Monday with Leonid Zamyatin, a Soviet spokesman.

## Soviet Troops to Stay, Afghan Leader Asserts

Reuters

**MOSCOW** — President Babrak Karmal of Afghanistan reaffirmed Monday that Soviet troops would not be withdrawn from his country until Moslem rebel forces had been completely defeated.

Mr. Karmal, in Moscow for celebrations marking the 60th anniversary of the Soviet Union, ruled out any compromises with the rebels, whom he described as "gangsters and murderers."

Speaking at a press conference, he produced no evidence of any change in the Kremlin's terms for a pullout of its estimated 105,000 troops from Afghanistan.

Since the death of President Leonid I. Brezhnev there has been speculation that Moscow may be rethinking its involvement in Af-

ghanistan and possibly considering replacing Mr. Karmal.

But last week a major editorial in Pravda affirmed Moscow's terms for a withdrawal in unchanged language, and Mr. Karmal's prominent appearance Monday suggested he still enjoys Moscow's full confidence.

Soviet troops would not be withdrawn until there were "firm and serious guarantees of an end to interference and intervention in our country by reaction and imperialism — until this intervention is completely halted," he said.

Mr. Karmal, who came to power in a Kremlin-backed coup in December 1979 shortly after the arrival of Soviet troops in Kabul, said that until the fighting ended

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

## Italy Official Calls Attack on Pope 'Act of War'

By Henry Kamm

New York Times Service

**ROME** — The so-called Bulgarian connection — suspected Bulgarian involvement in last year's attempt on the life of Pope John Paul II and other cases involving internal security and smuggling of arms and drugs — was the subject of a daylong debate Monday in the Chamber of Deputies.

Four members of the cabinet of Prime Minister Amintore Fanfani participated in the discussion, but they shed no new light on the matters, which remain under judicial investigation.

However, the debate underlined the differing attitudes within the anti-party coalition government on the subject. The Socialists have been the most outspoken in accepting as fact a Bulgarian role in an alleged plot that led to Mehmet Ali Agca's firing the shots that wounded the pope on May 13, 1981.

In a declaration going beyond

earlier expressions of government views, as well as anything said by his cabinet colleagues Monday, Defense Minister Lello Lagorio appeared to accept as fact Soviet involvement, through Bulgarian agents, in the attempted assassination. Mr. Lagorio linked the shooting in St. Peter's Square to Soviet unhappiness over events in Poland, the pope's homeland, before the declaration of martial law.

"The attempt on the pope's life by Ali Agca is to be considered a true act of war in time of peace, a precautionary and alternative solution in comparison with an invasion of Poland," he said.

Later, a Foreign Ministry official said pointedly that in matters of foreign affairs, the government's position was authoritatively stated by the foreign minister, Emilio Colombo.

Without specific accusations, Mr. Colombo said that Italy was about to study and put into effect a series of "preliminary and pre-

cautionary measures with the aim of expressing to the Bulgarian government Italy's determination to pursue, with all means, the objective of guaranteeing its internal security, combating efficiently subversive foreign plots."

Mr. Colombo specified two measures, without stating whether they were under study or already in effect. They were a tightening of visa regulations for Bulgarians wishing to come to Italy and an examination of the size of the staff of the Bulgarian Embassy in Rome.

The foreign minister described Friday's news conference in Sofia, in which Bulgaria affirmed the innocence of two Bulgarians accused of complicity in the attack on the pope, as "an evident attempt by the Sofia government to deflect from itself the suspicion."

The Italian authorities have asked Bulgaria to waive the diplomatic immunity of two members of its embassy staff so they may be

questioned. Bulgaria has refused to do so. The officials, Teodoro Ayvazov and Vassiliev Guelio Kolev, have returned to Bulgaria.

While refraining from accusations against Bulgaria in the shooting of the pope, Justice Minister Clelio Darida said that Sofia was a principal contact point for suppliers of narcotics and arms.

Mr. Darida also noted that a trade union official arrested earlier this year on suspicion of links with the Red Brigades terrorists is said to have had contacts with Bulgarian agents, as well as the terrorists who kidnapped U.S. Army General James L. Dozier.

Mr. Lagorio asserted that Italian counterintelligence services reported that in the period of the attempt on the pope's life and during the detention of General Dozier, from December 1981 to February 1982, coded radio traffic between Bulgaria and Italy had increased notably.

## Afghan Rebels Getting Foreign Aid — Truckloads of Modern Arms

By Aermout van Lynden

International Herald Tribune

**ON THE AFGHAN-PAKISTANI BORDER** — In the months immediately following the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan three years ago, most of the Afghan guerrillas battling the foreign enemy were armed with bolt-action rifles from the World War II era or even relics from the 19th century.

The tribesmen appeared to be fighting a romantic but doomed struggle, carrying little more than devotion to Islam onto the battlefield against a superpower. Lacking anti-tank or anti-aircraft weapons, they seemed to have little chance of triumphing over Soviet troops armed with the latest tanks and helicopter gunships.

Today, the religious ardor has not changed, but the weapons have. On a visit to Afghanistan with the rebels this past fall, the most common firearm seen among the insurgents was the Soviet-designed AK-47 Kalashnikov, an automatic weapon that is often called the world's best assault rifle. More important, most guerrilla bands now have several rocket-propelled grenade launchers, bazooka-like weapons that can turn a tank or armored car into a flaming wreck from 300 yards (about 273 meters) away. They have new mortars, mines and recoilless rifles.

The guerrillas captured many of these weapons from the enemy or obtained them from Afghan Army defectors.

But an increasingly important source of supply is from across the Pakistani border. The United States, China, Egypt and Saudi Arabia have cooperated with the Pakistanis to guarantee a steady flow of infantry weapons to the insurgents, according to a variety of sources, including Afghan resistance leaders, senior diplomats and local officials in Pakistan, and West European military specialists.

The late President Anwar Sadat of Egypt provided the only public confirmation of foreign assistance, saying once that he had agreed to ship arms to the guerrillas.

Egyptian and European sources said the United States was paying \$20 million to \$30 million a year to Cairo, at least until the end of last year, to cover the cost of the arms going from Egypt to the insurgents. Since then, diplomats in Islamabad said, the new Egyptian president, Hosni Mubarak, seems to

### INSIDE AFGHANISTAN

Third of a series.

have reduced supplies to the Afghan guerrillas, perhaps to put some distance between his government and U.S. policies.

The increase in the amount and sophistication of weapons at the disposal of the guerrillas has probably been the most important factor in ensuring both the survival of the resistance movement and the escalation of the war over the past three years.

The arms supply from abroad has also provided the Soviet Union with a justification for keeping its troops in the country. Moscow says that its troops will stay in Afghanistan until all outside interference ceases.

The supply line to the Afghan rebels could be seen in action recently at the tiny frontier hamlet of Teri Mangal just inside Pakistan, a town of hastily constructed buildings, muddy streets and crowds of armed men.

There, scores of Islamic insurgents, who call themselves Mujahidin, crossed the border day after day carrying new Kalashnikovs with markings in Chinese or Arabic, or modified 303-caliber rifles made in Canada or the United States. Passing the

deserted ruins of what once was an Afghan border post, they loaded mules, donkeys and horses loaded with a wide array of ammunition, grenades and heavier weapons.

A group of insurgents that I accompanied into Afghanistan waited three days in the nearby Pakistani town of Parachinar for arrival of weapons from Peshawar, headquarters of the Afghan resistance parties. The Mujahidin picked up their arms at a small office in Parachinar set up by the parties as a sort of distribution center.

A truck arrived carrying a variety of weapons of a sophistication not seen during a visit last year. There were 150 new Chinese Kalashnikovs with folding metal stocks; 300 khaki plastic-covered mines, also from China; 15 mortars, both a 3-inch type, of British manufacture, and a Chinese 82mm variety; four 82mm recoilless rifles; anti-tank cannons, each brand new, with Chinese markings; and 24 grenades.

Supplies of this kind reportedly have doubled or tripled since last year. The center at Parachinar is said to receive a truckload like this one every three or four days, and it is not the only distribution center.

Inside Afghanistan, rocket-propelled grenade launchers, recoilless rifles and mortars were much more in evidence than a year ago. Most of these relatively advanced weapons have come from outside Afghanistan.

The Soviet-designed RPG-7 grenade launcher, with enough power to pierce the armor of the standard Soviet T-62 or T-72 tank, has been the most important addition to the Mujahidin arsenal. Of about 60 guerrilla bands observed in the area south of the capital, Kabul, most were equipped with this weapon.

The guerrillas have proven adept at learning to use the RPG-7, which has given them the ability to go on the offensive against small Soviet forces.

During an ambush last year of a Soviet convoy on the Kabul-Jalalabad road, guerrillas accurately fired five RPG-7s and crippled all five vehicles — in three minutes. That ambush illustrated that the resistance was capable of challenging Soviet control of the major roads, something that few observers had thought likely in December 1979, when the Soviet forces entered Afghanistan.

Resistance officials insist that they have purchased all these new weapons on the open market or from the local arms industry that flourishes legally in the tribal areas of Pakistan's north-west provinces. Pakistani authorities have denied Soviet allegations that they were supplying the Mujahidin with arms.

But Afghan, Pakistani and European sources told a different story. Resistance leaders acknowledge privately that they do not have enough money to pay for all the weapons they are receiving. And while it is true that Pakistan is not giving arms to the Mujahidin, it is the major conduit for funneling weapons to them in Afghanistan.

The sources said that a framework was set up to deliver arms from the four donor countries through Pakistan, the common motivation being the fear of Soviet expansionism.

The principal weakness of the insurgents is the lack of defenses against Soviet air attacks by helicopter gunships and MIG fighter planes.

Two journalists have seen guerrillas with a shoulder-fired SAM-7 anti-aircraft missile launcher. But despite reports to the contrary, the weapon is very rare among the insurgents. None of the groups that I visited around Kabul has ever had one.

Because of this, daylight operations in areas close to Soviet airbases are almost impossible, and there appears little doubt that the Soviet troops increasingly are using the gunship as the pivot of their counterinsurgency tactics.

### INSIDE

■ The Nicaraguan Army, in five days of sporadic combat, has broken up what it describes as a major attempt by U.S.-backed counterrevolutionary guerrillas to occupy part of Nicaragua and declare it a liberated zone. Page 2.

■ For the last two months, PLO officials say, Yasser Arafat has been virtually ignoring PLO hard-liners and pursuing a strategy that seems aimed at bringing his guerrilla organization into a position to take part in President Reagan's Middle East peace initiative. Page 5.

■ Chinese Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang arrived in Cairo on the start of a monthlong, 10-nation tour of Africa, marking a new Chinese effort to assert its influence in Third World affairs after years of paying little attention to the continent. Page 6.

■ Dwight Macdonald, 76, the author, essayist, editor and gadfly critic of books, films and politics, died in New York of a heart ailment. Page 5.

## Cambodians Say Vietnam Set to Attack

Rebel Coalition Pledges To Wage Guerrilla War

**SINGAPORE** — The Vietnamese Army is preparing a major offensive against Cambodian insurgents that could send more than 100,000 refugees into Thailand, Cambodian resistance leaders said Monday.

Son Sann, prime minister of the nationalist coalition government opposing the Vietnamese occupation of Cambodia, appealed to Western nations for military and material aid to fight the Vietnamese.

"The belated dry season has arrived," Mr. Son Sann said. "The Vietnamese military offensive of the scale of the 1978-79 blitzkrieg is imminent." At that time, 200,000 Vietnamese troops entered the country.

General Dien Del, Mr. Son Sann's top military leader, said his outnumbered and poorly armed forces would not engage Vietnamese troops in battle. "We will evacuate our civilian population and use guerrilla tactics against the Vietnamese," he said.

He said his forces included 9,000 well-trained and armed troops and 6,000 men who have completed training but have no weapons.

Mr. Son Sann and General Dien Del were in Singapore for discussions with Singapore government leaders, who have provided the noncommunist parties in the coalition with their strongest outside support.

General Dien Del said the United States had been helpful in providing military intelligence on Vietnamese troop movements in return for detailed reports from the resistance network in Cambodia.

## Nicaraguan Army Says Rebels Failed in Bid to Seize Part of Country

By Edward Cody  
Washington Post Service

**JALAPA, Nicaragua** — The Nicaraguan Army says that in five days of sporadic combat ending last week, it broke up a major attempt by U.S.-backed counterrevolutionary guerrillas to occupy part of Nicaragua and declare it a liberated zone.

The fighting in the hills 135 miles (220 kilometers) north of Managua involved mortar exchanges, artillery fire from army gunners and the first open deployment of Managua's Soviet-made T-55 tanks and BTR-60 armored personnel carriers since the guerrillas stepped up attacks against the three-year-old Sandinist government last summer, army officers said.

It came in response to what Sandinist commanders here portrayed as coordinated approaches by three counterrevolutionary units totaling 900 men. This would be an unusually large force in what heretofore has been a series of harassment raids and sabotage by commando teams from hideaways inside Nicaragua and across the border in Honduras.

In Washington, the U.S. State Department has refused to comment on widespread reports that the Reagan administration is providing direct and indirect assistance to the anti-Sandinist forces, saying that it is against policy to comment on intelligence matters.

According to the Jalapa regional commander, Captain Rodrigo González García, one group of about 250 men was discovered moving in from the east near the Arrenal de Yali River, a second group of 500 was encountered moving west in the rugged border hills of Jesús, and a third of 150 was found further south, well inside Nicaragua.

Their aim, Captain González said, was to take Jalapa and make it the capital of a liberated zone in this northernmost part of Nueva Segovia province. Although Jalapa has only 9,000 inhabitants and the area comprises mostly hillside coffee farms, occupying even a small piece of Nicaraguan territory would be a major advance for the anti-Sandinist guerrillas.

Captain González said that all but a few dispersed hands were driven back into Honduras in five days of fighting that ended Dec. 14. But he acknowledged that part of one unit came as close to Jalapa as two miles before being discovered and forced back in three days.

## India Is Said to Receive French-German Missiles

**NEW DELHI** — India has started receiving French-West German Milan anti-tank missiles, which it is expected to manufacture later, the Press Trust of India reported Monday.

The news agency quoted unidentified sources as saying that India had decided to buy a small number of the sophisticated missiles while waiting for domestic production to start in 1985.

of shooting at the village of Santa Fe.

Thus, the guerrillas were able to advance four miles from the border hills undetected. In addition, a Sandinist officer said his men discovered more than 1,500 yards of trenches in the hills near Cerro el Aguila, suggesting the counterrevolutionaries had been inside Nicaragua some time before making their move.

A half dozen mules and ponies were seen wandering around mountain trails just under Cerro el Aguila, left behind by the retreating guerrillas. Sandinist officers said the pack animals had been used to bring guerrilla supplies across the steep slopes from Honduras, including 60mm mortars, M-60 machine guns, ammunition and food.

The counterrevolutionary units lost more than 30 men in the clashes that led to the dispersal, Captain González said. Among his own forces, he said, seven men were killed and twice that number were wounded.

The Sandinist forces used artillery and mortars to dislodge some guerrilla positions, an officer said. Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto Brockton dispatched two protest notes to the Honduras government Thursday, charging that the guerrillas had come from and retreated back to Honduran territory despite pledges from President Roberto Somoza Córdoba's government that they would be expelled.

The Nicaraguan official named what he said were several guerrilla camps inside Honduras and added that the Sandinist leadership "is running out of patience."

## Former CIA Man Gets 30 Years for Libya Smuggling

**ALEXANDRIA, Virginia** — Edwin P. Wilson, the former CIA agent convicted last month of smuggling arms to Libya, was sentenced Monday to 30 years in prison and fined \$200,000 after the first of four criminal trials arising from his dealings with Libya.

Mr. Wilson was convicted on seven conspiracy, firearms and export law violations connected with the smuggling of four pistols and an M-16 rifle from the United States to Libya, a nation the United States says has been a leading supporter of international terrorism.

The seven charges carried a maximum of 39 years in prison and a \$240,000 fine. Mr. Wilson, 54, will not have to serve more than 15 years behind bars, however, because U.S. District Judge Richard L. Williams made some of the sentences concurrent.

Mr. Wilson's attorney continued to maintain that Mr. Wilson was working for the CIA when he dealt with Libya, a claim the prosecutors denied.

In the next five weeks, Mr. Wilson faces three more trials on charges of supplying munitions to a Libyan terrorist training camp and conspiring to kill a Libyan dissident in Egypt.

## Major Temblor in Pacific

**WASHINGTON** — A major earthquake occurred Sunday in the area of the Tonga islands in the Pacific, the U.S. Geological Survey reported Monday.



Soviet leaders placed a wreath on the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier on Monday for the 60th anniversary of the regime. Front row, from right: Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko; Prime Minister Nikolai A. Tikhonov; Yuri V. Andropov, the party leader; Konstantin U. Chernenko, head of the Central Committee's General Department; and Defense Minister Dmitri F. Ustinov.

## Polish Paper Attacks Walesa Over Finances

**WARSAW** — Poland's official Communist Party newspaper on Monday attacked Lech Walesa, leader of the country's outlawed Solidarity trade union, for alleged tax evasion and other serious financial irregularities and ridiculed the West for overreacting when he was taken away for questioning about it.

Reached by telephone in his Gdansk apartment, Mr. Walesa said that what rankled him most about the article was that it compared him with corrupt Communist officials whom Solidarity had fought to remove from office.

The daily Trybuna Ludu, in a sarcastically worded article, also compared Mr. Walesa to the screen actress Sophia Loren, who was jailed briefly for tax evasion in Italy earlier this year.

"The Polish parliament survived bravely the drama of the Italian citizen with a well-known name, and did not adopt any resolution of protest," the paper said, denouncing the West's interest in Walesa's affair.

"The simple taking of a Polish citizen to the finance office to make explanations made the heads of his states stop celebrations," it said.

"The temporary absence of Walesa from his home aroused extreme concern among heads of state," the paper added. "It seems that the Western world is so humanitarian that it can relax and go to bed only if in distant Poland Mrs. Danuta Walesa fetches her husband's slippers."

The article was the sharpest official attack on Mr. Walesa since he was freed last month from 11 months of martial-law internment.

It did not mention that Mr. Walesa's home in the Gdansk high-rise suburb of Zaspa was sealed off, that Mr. Walesa was taken by armed riot police, or that about 50 Western reporters attempting to approach his home were detained.

The paper said that after questioning Mr. Walesa for half an hour at the finance office, officials took him on a ride around country roads for seven hours to protect him from being followed by the foreign press at an embarrassing moment.

"Not every citizen appearing at the finance office is happy when

## Afghan Chief Bars Pullout

(Continued from Page 1)  
his government would continue to make use of Soviet military aid.

He said the Soviet troops were a "reserve force" that would only come into action if there were "more massive interference" from outside.

"We can say proudly that the Afghan armed forces are quite capable of successfully conducting independent combat operations against the bandits infiltrated into our country," Mr. Karmal said.

He said the rebels were causing enormous damage but the country was "relatively stable" and the social basis of his Marxist government had become stronger.

According to most independent accounts of the fighting in Afghanistan, Soviet troops bear the brunt of operations against the rebels, although the Kremlin has never acknowledged that its troops play any combat role.

Mr. Karmal ruled out any political compromise with the rebels, saying, "Afghanistan has no tradition of compromising with gangsters."

He also rejected any suggestion that he might step down if it appeared his personal role was an obstacle to a settlement.

"From our ideological standpoint putting such a question is not legitimate," he said. "I did not come to power like the leader of some military junta as the result of a military coup."

He said Afghanistan had a "collective leadership" and what happened there did not depend on one individual but was the will of the people.

He also denied that a plan existed for the Soviet Union to annex all or part of Afghanistan.

Meanwhile, party chiefs from all East European states were arriving to take part in the celebrations and meetings. Officials said 123 foreign party delegations were due in Moscow for the occasion.

But lists published Monday in Pravda revealed that many of the Communist parties, particularly those in Western Europe, had sent only mid-level-ranking officials.

In Beijing, the Chinese Foreign Ministry said no Chinese delegation would be attending, according to The Associated Press.

**Reports of Other Troops**  
In Islamabad, Pakistan, The Associated Press reported that soldiers from five communist countries are fighting alongside Soviet troops in Afghanistan, according to Afghan insurgent sources in Pakistan.

The sources, who spoke with reporters in the Pakistan frontier town of Peshawar Sunday, said their information came from two ranking Afghan intelligence officers who defected to Pakistan on Thursday.

They said the armed forces of Cuba, Vietnam, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and East Germany are engaged in Afghanistan.

The defectors were identified as Lieutenant General Gulam Siddiq Mirakay, former chief of Afghan intelligence at the Khad training academy in Kabul, and Brigadier General Habibullah Hedayat, formerly the head of the Pakistan and Iran affairs cell at Khad.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Iran Says 62 Killed by Iraqi Missiles

**NICOSIA (AP)** — The casualty toll from Sunday's Iraqi missile attack on the city of Dezful in western Iran has risen to 62 dead and 287 injured, the official Iranian press agency, Irna, reported Monday.

Casualty and damage figures were still being compiled but latest reports from the city said that 120 houses, 380 shops and 28 automobiles had been damaged, in some cases destroyed completely, Irna reported. The agency said that "heavy loss of life" occurred after a second barrage of missiles hit the city 15 minutes after the first missiles struck late in the afternoon.

The second missile barrage struck amid "large numbers of volunteers" who had rushed to rescue people and dig out bodies buried in the debris of the houses hit in the first attack, the agency said. In many cases the bodies were so mutilated they could not be recognized, Irna added. Dezful has a population of about 100,000.

### Caracas Power Plant Blaze Kills 98

**CARACAS (UPI)** — Firefighters battled for the second day Monday to bring under control a blaze that engulfed a power plant, killing at least 98 persons and blacking out the Venezuelan capital. Rescue workers were searching for more bodies, a police spokesman said, and the fire is still "out of control."

The cause of Sunday's explosion at the Electricidad de Caracas power plant at Tacoa, 24 miles (38 kilometers) northwest of Caracas, was not known. The plant supplied the city with about 50 percent of its electricity.

Spokesmen for the police and rescue teams placed the number of injured at more than 200, while broadcast news reports said that about 300 people were believed hurt in the explosion and fire.

### Sri Lanka Extends Emergency Rule

**COLOMBO, Sri Lanka (Reuters)** — The government of President J. R. Jayawardene brushed aside opposition demands Monday and extended for a further month a nationwide state of emergency imposed in October.

The state of emergency, which was due to expire Monday, was imposed Oct. 20 immediately after a presidential election in which Mr. Jayawardene was re-elected for a second term. The stated aim was to prevent the spread of post-election violence.

The opposition parties, led by the Freedom Party, wanted the emergency lifted before Wednesday's referendum on extending the present Parliament for a further six years without a general election. The party has been campaigning for general elections to be held when the current Parliament's term ends next August.

### Heart Patient Stands for First Time

**SALT LAKE CITY, Utah (AP)** — Dr. Barney B. Clark stood up on his own Monday for the first time since an artificial heart was implanted in his chest Dec. 2, and doctors said he was ready to be freed from the respirator that has been helping him breathe.

Dr. William C. DeVries, who implanted Dr. Clark's plastic heart, said his patient was removed from all antibiotics Monday.

Dr. Chase N. Peterson, University of Utah vice president for health sciences, said the ailing dentist's "sense of humor has been returning" and that Dr. Clark had begun sipping water and might soon get juice or solid food.

### UN Assails U.S.-Israel Military Pacts

**UNITED NATIONS, New York (AP)** — By a 113-17 vote with 15 abstentions, the United Nations General Assembly criticized Monday strategic cooperation agreements between Israel and the United States and called on all countries to end aid to Israel "aimed at encouraging aggressive policies."

By a 123-2 vote with 19 abstentions, the 157-nation assembly demanded that Israel withdraw from all occupied Arab territories as a prelude to Palestinian self-determination and urged the Security Council to "facilitate the process of Israeli withdrawal."

The first resolution was on the situation in the Middle East and the second on the question of Palestine, items that the assembly debated earlier this month. The United States and Israel voted against both resolutions, sponsored primarily by nonaligned and communist countries.

### For the Record

**GRIESBACH, West Germany (UPI)** — The historian Jan Mytnarik, one of the first signers of the Czechoslovak Charter 77 human rights manifesto, has been released from prison and was expelled to West Germany on Monday, according to Ludek Pachmann, a Czechoslovak exile living here. Mr. Mytnarik was arrested in May 1981 on charges of writing subversive articles.

## India Weighed N-Plant Attack In Pakistan, U.S. Sources Say

(Continued from Page 1)

French-built Crotale surface-to-air missiles.

"But under the present environment, I don't think there is a necessity of India to be that hostile," General Zia said. "We are not in competition with India. We have not developed, are not capable of developing and have no intention of developing an atomic bomb."

While he acknowledged "there may be some concern" in India about Pakistan's nuclear program, General Zia said the subject "never came up" when he met with Mrs. Gandhi two months ago in New Delhi. The two agreed then to open talks directed at concluding a nonaggression treaty.

Mam Shankar Aiyar, a spokesman for the Indian Foreign Ministry, said Monday that Pakistan's foreign secretary, Niaz Nayak, is to visit New Delhi Wednesday to complete details for the formation of a joint commission for normalization of relations between the two countries and to discuss a nonaggression treaty that has been under consideration since 1981.

Asked if the U.S. sources' assertions would jeopardize the talks, Mr. Aiyar replied, "I hope the passion with which it has been denied will put this behind us."

Although American intelligence has known for several years that Pakistan was clandestinely building the New Labs reprocessing plant, General Zia told The Post: "We have no reprocessing facility whatsoever. Pakistani scientists are experimenting with how to reproduce one ounce of plutonium as scientists. You cannot deny scientists the right to experiment."

### Zimbabwe Out of Gasoline

**HARARE, Zimbabwe** — The fuel crisis in Zimbabwe brought traffic to a near standstill Monday, and garage owners said they had sold the last of their gasoline until the next government-controlled allocation in January.

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## U.S. Envoy Ready to Certify El Salvador's Rights Record

By Dial Torgerson  
Los Angeles Times Service

SAN SALVADOR — With little more than a month to go before the Reagan administration must certify that El Salvador is making progress on human rights, the U.S. ambassador here believes that a case for certification can be made.

If the administration can report no progress, Congress could cut off aid to El Salvador. That, Ambassador Deane R. Hinton said, would mean turning the country over to Marxists.

As the embassy began compiling information that will be the basis for the administration's certification, which it is required to submit to Congress every six months, Mr. Hinton was asked last week what his report probably will say. He replied:

"Overall, on balance, there is progress, but also some disturbing things."

Among the disturbing things, he said, are increasing violence in the countryside and the apparent resumption of political murders. His report in July said such crimes were tapering off.

On the positive side, Mr. Hinton sees less violence in the capital of San Salvador, the beginnings of trials for seven members of the National Guard charged with killing six U.S. citizens and the setting of a firm date for a presidential election.

The United States is providing El Salvador \$230 million in military and economic aid for fiscal 1982, without which, U.S. and Salvadoran leaders concede, the country could not long continue its fight against leftist guerrillas attempting to overthrow the government.

Since July last year, Congress has demanded certification of improvement in the human rights situation before it will approve further aid, and the embassy here has always found progress to report. President Ronald Reagan's next certification report is due by Jan. 24.

As the deadline nears, another violent death involving an American has become an issue. The shooting Oct. 13 of Michael Kline,

21, of San Diego, by three Salvadoran soldiers.

Labor leaders are also demanding action over the killing of U.S. labor experts Mark D. Pearlman and Michael P. Hammer, and religious groups are seeking justice in the slaying of three Roman Catholic nuns.

National Guardsmen have been charged in both cases, but no indictments are being sought against superiors who might have ordered the killings.

"Some people are under arrest," Mr. Hinton said, "but some people who should be under arrest are not."

"The problem is getting the people who ordered them to do it. That's a problem of the court system. Judges are subject not only to the normal problems of interpreting the law but have to wonder if they'll be alive next month if they interpret it one way or another."

Intimidation of judges and prosecutors here has been widespread, and there have been no convictions for politically inspired murders in more than two years. The U.S. Embassy estimates that 30,000 people have been killed in political violence since 1979. Local human rights groups say the toll is probably closer to 38,000.

Mr. Hinton said his certification applies only to progress in the last six months, not to the period covering all those thousands of deaths. He said he could report the following evidence of recent progress:

• The government has appointed a human rights commission, with men of high caliber on it.

• The Constituent Assembly, chosen in elections March 28 to guide the country to constitutional government, has set March 28, 1984 for a presidential election.

• Land reform, which rightist members of the assembly were seeking to curtail earlier this year,

is going ahead under the supervision of the army, which is enforcing the granting of titles to peasants.

"The democratic system is working," Mr. Hinton said, putting emphasis on the word is. He said a shift of power toward the center has lessened the effectiveness of the assembly's rightist president, Roberto d'Aubuisson. But Mr. Hinton said he could foresee no attempts by a loose coalition of centrist deputies to oust Mr. d'Aubuisson.

"One deputy," he said, "told me that it is better to have the tiger in the cage than outside."

## Hartling Elected To New Term as UN Refugee Chief

The Associated Press

UNITED NATIONS, New York — Poul S. Hartling, who had strong U.S. backing, has been elected by the General Assembly to a second, abbreviated term as UN High Commissioner for Refugees.

He was nominated Saturday for a three-year term by UN Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuellar and the assembly endorsed the nomination without a vote. The refugee agency under Mr. Hartling's leadership won the 1981 Nobel Peace Prize.

Mr. Hartling, 68, a former Danish foreign minister, had offered to serve another five-year term in the job. His current five-year term expires Dec. 31.

Nordic diplomatic sources said age was one factor in the secretary-general's decision to recommend only three years. Mr. Pérez de Cuellar also concluded that it would be easier to win swift assembly approval by recommending a shorter term.

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## EC Report Alleges Fraud in Subsidies For Olive Growers

Reuters

BRUSSELS — Italian olive growers are receiving hundreds of millions of dollars in subsidies from the European Community for olive oil that does not exist, according to a report prepared for the European Commission.

The alleged frauds may have cost the EC as much as \$180 million in 1981-1982, officials said. The payments were designed to guarantee a fair income for farmers in the community.

Growers, the report said, are claiming subsidies for almost twice as much oil as they produce. This is made possible because of the large number of olive growers, estimated at 1 million, and the difficulty of gaining an accurate assessment of output from more than 10,000 olive pressing mills.

According to the report, the Italian authorities have withheld about 30 percent of the aid due for the previous year, 1980-1981, pending further investigation. But efforts to pin down the alleged frauds have proved almost impossible, the report said.

Agriculture experts have suggested establishing a new system, based on a count of the millions of olive trees in Italy, and using aerial photography to ensure accuracy. But the officials said that the Italian authorities have been reluctant to agree to any move that could mean less money for Italy's farming population.



House conferees as they began discussing a compromise emergency funding measure to prevent a shutdown of the government. From left are Silvio O. Conte, Republican of Massachusetts; Joseph M. McDade, Republican of Pennsylvania; and Jack Edwards, Republican of Alabama.

## Congress Conferees Cut MX Funds, Drop Job Plan From Spending Bill

By Helen Dewar  
and Bill Peterson  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — House-Senate negotiators gave in to President Ronald Reagan Sunday night by dropping a job-creation program but defied him by cutting MX missile production funds as they crafted what they hoped would be a veto-proof stopgap spending package to resume the flow of money to most government departments and agencies.

They also agreed to a pay increase of 10 percent to 15 percent for nearly 53,000 senior federal executives as part of a compromise on congressional pay that would raise House members' salaries and let senators earn unlimited amounts of outside income.

[The House approved the measure Monday by a 232-54 vote, United Press International reported. It still awaited Senate action.]

Congress was not expected to finish action on the emergency measure until late Monday at the earliest. This was expected to mean a partial shutdown of the government starting Tuesday until final agreement could be reached and funding restored. All workers were told to report for duty Monday morning.

Peter Roussel, a White House spokesman, said Sunday night that Mr. Reagan will "wait and see what comes to him" before deciding whether to accept a bill without job money or MX production funds.

Bowing to Mr. Reagan's threats to veto the spending measure if it included job-creation money approved by both houses — \$5.4 billion by the House and \$1.2 billion by the Senate — the conferees struck out all spending for public works and other employment programs.

But, responding to his hints that he might accept what White House aides called "humanitarian" assistance, they included \$100 million

for fuel assistance for low-income families and \$25 million to help victims of plant shutdowns.

Conferees, at the insistence of House members led by Rep. Joseph P. Addabbo, Democrat of New York, chairman of the military appropriations subcommittee, rejected \$988 million in MX production funds. They kept the missile program alive by approving \$2.5 billion for research and development but froze expenditure of most of the money until Congress approves a basing system.

Congress would have 45 days, starting March 1, to approve or disapprove whatever basing plan the administration submits.

Congressional opposition to the MX stemmed largely from widespread skepticism about Mr. Reagan's choice of the "dense pack" plan for deploying 100 MX missiles, each with 10 nuclear warheads, in a closely spaced formation near Warren Air Force Base outside Cheyenne, Wyoming.

Conferees left \$250 million available to be used for testing various basing plans and the missile itself until its first flight. The test missiles could be deployed after Congress approves a basing mode.

Conferees also went along with the House in dropping \$498 million in procurement funds for the Pershing-2 missile, scheduled for deployment in Western Europe beginning next December. They kept \$30 million to train Pershing crews.

The conferees also agreed to extend the proposed new spending authority through Sept. 30, meaning the appropriations would last throughout the current fiscal year.

There was also considerable speculation among congressional leaders that rejection of the job spending would add pressure on the Senate to pass a job-creating increase in the gasoline tax awaiting final action.

The conferees completed work on the bill after the Senate broke free of a filibuster and formally

adopted its version of the measure.

In the conference, the House prevailed over the Senate on military aid to Israel, resulting in a cut of \$375 million in loans and credits from the level approved by the Senate over administration objections.

Also, a House-approved ban on further spending for the Clinch River breeder reactor was rejected in favor of a spending cutback from \$200 million to \$181 million.

The pay increase, the first for high-level government executives since 1979, was approved as part of a compromise under which House members' salaries would be raised by 15 percent and senators would forgo a pay increase in exchange for no limit on the amount of money they can earn from speechmaking and other outside activities.

The pay compromise sets up an unusual but not unprecedented dual pay system for members of the House and Senate. Senators would continue to receive \$60,662.50 annually, as members of both houses now receive, while House members' pay would be raised to \$69,800 a year. Outside income in the House is limited to 30 percent of a member's annual salary.

Federal executives, whose pay is tied to that of Congress, have not received a raise in four of the last five years because Congress has been afraid to increase its own pay, citing possible negative voter reaction.

However, it was generally believed that a postelection session, with many members who are retiring and others who do not have to face the voters again for at least two years, would be the safest time to approve a congressional pay increase.

The raise will not become law until both chambers pass the conference agreement on the continuing resolution and Mr. Reagan signs it.

## Ottawa Threatens Metric Rebels

Legislators Say They'll Defy Liter Law to the Last Gallon

By Michael T. Kaufman  
New York Times Service

OTTAWA — The Canadian government threatened last week to begin prosecuting merchants who have not adopted the metric standard, and 26 opposition members of Parliament promptly challenged the move by taking over a filling station for the purpose of selling gasoline by the gallon.

André Ouellet, the minister of consumer and corporate affairs, announced an imminent crackdown on businesses that have ignored his ministry's earlier orders to stop selling by the gallon, pound, ounce or foot.

"This is the last warning that I want to give on behalf of the government," Mr. Ouellet said. He added that action against offenders would begin in a few days and that merchants faced fines of up to \$1,000 for each day's delay in switching to liters, kilograms, grams and meters.

When asked if the warning applied to his parliamentary colleagues and the gasoline station they have acquired, Mr. Ouellet replied, "I do hope that indeed everyone will obey the law."

The 26 politicians, who pooled \$30,000 to lease a station in nearby Carleton Place, made it clear that they had no intention of heeding Mr. Ouellet's caution, and expressed the hope that their defiance will lead to a court challenge of the order mandating metric units. The order was enacted by the cabinet without full parliamentary consent.

"We are moving full steam ahead with plans to set up operations in every province in Canada to sell things in both imperial and metric units," said William Doman, a former fuel distributor who led the politicians into establishing a corporation, known as Freedom to Measure Ltd., to run the edict-defying gasoline station.

"We want to have cases in every provincial court," Mr. Doman said.

Mr. Doman said that he and his fellow politicians had nothing against metric conversion, adding that he had used metric measurements in his own business. What angered him, he said, was that the order adopting a metric standard was made obligatory rather than optional, and that its passage by what is called "order in council" circumvented Parliament and represented an abuse of power.

Pierre Elliott Trudeau has regularly contended that his government has extended the use of the customary orders in council to limit parliamentary scrutiny and to curb representative government.

Government critics cite and deplore Mr. Trudeau's use of the practice to gain such far-reaching measures as an emergency plan-

ning order a year and a half ago in which the cabinet authorized the establishment of controls on food, manpower and transportation during national emergencies.

Government defenders dismiss these charges and say that, far from involving rule by fiat, the orders in council are merely executive decisions.

## S.O.S. A CULTURE IN DANGER

The millenary culture of the 20 million Kurds in the Near East is in danger of dying.

Banished, suffering a systematic destruction from the States which have divided the Kurdish nation, this unique part of the world's cultural heritage thus incurs the risk of disappearing for ever. Confronted with this peril, the Kurdish artists, writers, historians and linguists now living in exile in Europe, aware that a people deprived of its culture is doomed to die slowly, have just created a Kurdish Institute to prevent the genocide of their culture. Faced with the silence and inactivity of international organizations (UNO, UNESCO, etc.), the Kurdish people whose very existence is threatened, needs the help of other people. Your cooperation is vital.



A BANNED LANGUAGE

The spelling book is presently banned in Turkey. Its author, after several years of imprisonment and persecution, had to flee in Europe. As did hundreds of other Kurdish intellectuals.

As the XXth century draws to an end, this European State, a member of NATO and the European Council, continues with impunity to deprive one fourth of its population of its most essential cultural rights.

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## The Rescue Operation

The scale of worldwide economic decline now requires the governments of the rich industrial countries to pull together as never before. In economic policy, governments are accustomed to thinking mainly in terms of their own domestic necessities. Until a few years ago, the strong countries' separate recoveries were always enough to draw the others along. But it will not happen this time. The signals and warnings of recent days deserve careful reflection.

First item: The United States has just reported a record trade deficit in the third quarter of the year. That is the effect of an overvalued dollar, making American products uncompetitive abroad. The overvalued dollar is, in turn, the result of the very high American interest rates, which are related to the prospect of very large deficits in the U.S. budget. The widening trade deficit over the coming year will exert a dangerous drag on recovery in the United States.

Second item: The decline in foreign trade is not limited to the American economy. The International Monetary Fund reports that exports of all the industrial countries dropped in the third quarter, and the total decline was severe. That has not happened since World War II. Imports also fell in all of the industrial countries except the United States, and that downward spiral is having a devastating effect on the poor countries that live by selling to industrial markets.

Third item: The World Bank's job is to help poor countries raise their standards of living. A.W. Clausen, president of the bank, observed in a speech that, as a group, the developing countries have suffered actual reductions in income per capita over the past two years. But, he added, the effects are not limited to the poor countries. When they cannot sell, they cannot buy—and the developing countries are an important customer of American industry. "The slump in Third World development is also aggravating unemployment in the United States," Mr. Clausen pointed out.

Fourth item: The IMF reported that the Third World's accumulation of debt accelerated this year. Most of the bank loans are concentrated in four countries—Mexico, Brazil, South Korea and Argentina—and most of those loans return interest that floats with current rates. This year, the rates averaged 17.5 percent, which helps explain the crisis in meeting payments. Each percentage point on the interest rate means well over half a billion dollars a year to Mexico and

near as much to Brazil—money that might otherwise be spent on industrial imports.

Fifth item: The German government, struggling to reduce its deficit, enacted a budget with severe cuts in social spending. The Japanese seem about to do the same. That is wrong, and perverse. Both are countries with high savings rates and low inflation. They can afford classic stimulation to raise demand. Instead, they are sitting back cautiously and waiting for others—that is, the Americans—to take the initiative. But they may be in for a long wait.

Sixth item: In Washington, the House of Representatives responded to the unemployment rate by passing a bill to keep most foreign cars out of this country. If it were actually enacted, it would be the most savagely protectionist legislation since the Smoot-Hawley Tariff of 1930, which contributed greatly to the depth and duration of the Depression of the following years.

The reality is that the prosperity of all the rich countries, and most of the poor ones, now depends crucially on the international flows of trade and money. That is why not even the most powerful of them, the United States, can rescue itself without the active cooperation of the others.

The rescue has to begin with lower interest rates in the United States. To keep the rates moving down, President Ronald Reagan has to start bringing down, forcefully, the budget deficits for 1984 and beyond. The president said Thursday in a Washington Post interview that he is counting on an economic recovery to reduce the deficit. He has it backward. Without lower deficits, there will not be much of a recovery. Fears of inflation would keep interest rates too high.

In fact, a thoroughly sensible outline for the rescue operation has been published by the Institute for International Economics, outlining a natural division of labor in this rescue. While the operation has to begin in the United States with lower interest rates and budget deficits, it also requires important contributions elsewhere—especially in Tokyo, Bonn and London. The banks and the IMF have to keep lending. Currencies have to be realigned with the dollar coming down a bit and the yen coming up quite a lot.

Countries foolish enough not to work together do not deserve to be rich. If the industrial powers do not work together now, fast and hard, they are likely soon to find themselves much less rich than they are today.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Did Reaganomics Ever Really Exist?

By Robert J. Samuelson

WASHINGTON — Reaganomics is dead — not because it failed, but because it never existed.

Ronald Reagan never really had an economic program. Mostly, he had a social program to reduce domestic spending, cut taxes and increase defense spending. "Supply-side economics" was an expedient afterthought, meant to reconcile Mr. Reagan's desire for higher defense spending and lower taxes by making unbelievable claims for the beneficial effects of tax cuts.

Hence, Reaganomics was born: neither an economic theory nor a social philosophy. What it symbolizes most is a political and journalistic addiction to meaningless phrase-making and, more important, an equal addiction to the personalization of all policies.

The cost of this sort of hoopla is not inconsequential. It amounts to national (and, for the president, perhaps personal) deception. It obscures the process of economic and social change that drive politics and makes it more difficult for policies to cope with those changes.

By personalizing policies so heavily, it places a burden on national leadership that it rarely can meet.

The fashion now is to regard Mr. Reagan as a political giant, much in the mold of Franklin D. Roosevelt, attempting to shift the course of American politics. But the duller truth is that the policies pursued by the president have differed only in degree, not in direction or emphasis, from those followed in the final days of the Carter administration. To wit: tighter money, more defense spending and less domestic spending.

You don't believe it? Play a little game to test the proposition. Imagine that Jimmy Carter, not Ronald Reagan, won the 1980 election. What would the budget have looked like?

Murray L. Wiedenhaupt, Mr. Reagan's first chief economist, recently presented estimates showing that the projected Reagan budget for 1986 — adjusted for inflation — was only 4 percent smaller than Mr. Carter's projected 1986 budget. So much for the idea that Mr. Reagan is radically reducing the size of government.

Would today's economy have been much different under Mr. Carter? It is doubtful. Tight money might have been enacted sooner. Arguably, unemployment (7.4 percent when Mr. Carter left office) might be 9 to 10 percent instead of today's 10.8 percent. Just as arguably, however, inflation might have declined only to 7 to 9 percent instead of today's 4 to 6 percent. It is difficult to imagine Mr. Carter being showered with praise for that kind of performance on the economy.

Not everything would have been the same, of course. By Mr. Wiedenhaupt's estimates, Mr. Carter would have increased defense spending much less sharply than Mr. Reagan. The defense portion of the budget would have been 24 percent in 1982 to 29 percent in 1986 compared with Mr. Reagan's 36 percent. Also, taxes probably would not have been cut. Deficits might have been somewhat smaller, but the federal tax burden would have hit a postwar record in 1983 of about 16 percent of personal income, compared with today's 14 percent.

The point is not to pick among alternative menus of policies and outcomes. Is a mix of 11 percent unemployment and 5 percent inflation better than 9 percent unemployment and 8 percent inflation? Arguments can be made on either side. The real point is more modest: to show that, by comparison with past expectations, just about everything on the platter was distasteful.

Old assumptions about economic management have collapsed. Government does not have a painless way to reduce inflation, especially when everyone has come to expect it. Spending commitments (including a consensus for somewhat higher military outlays) have outstripped the tax base. Taxes must be increased, spending must be reduced or permanent deficits will result.



These are unpleasant matters, but the tendency to distill them into pithy phrases — "Reaganomics" being the classic example — and to personalize them makes understanding more, not less, difficult. In part, this seems to be the object. Politicians avoid distasteful realities; the news media revel in personal combat.

In the abstract, it is easy to imagine a politician capitalizing on candor. Poll after poll shows that popular faith in political leaders and institutions has declined. It seems plausible to think that people do not understand the changes going on about them and would reward someone for easing today's political and psychological disorientation.

But this vision has yet to appeal to any practicing politician of stature, which suggests that the notion itself may be naive. Mr. Reagan has not distinguished himself by candor or by his economic expositions; his early speeches were nothing if not evangelical. None of his major Democratic critics has done much better. Their pet policies — "income policy" and "industrial policy" — rival "supply-side economics" in their obscurity and deceiving qualities.

The result is a political system without bearings. Americans dislike ideology, but every political system needs a modest amount of it. It helps explain events, embodies widely shared values and provides a basis for practical action.

Unorganized New Deal ideology performed these functions until recently. It asserted the government's ability to manage the economy for the greater good. It married social and economic policy. By fostering maximum economic growth, government could tap rising wealth to correct social injustice. Everyone benefited.

But when government showed itself unable to run the economy according to specification, New Deal ideology ceased to perform its political role. It could not explain events adequately. Economic stagnation and inflation destroyed the sense of shared values; new programs for some groups meant taxing other groups. There was no longer a basis for practical action.

Reaganomics posed as a substitute. But it is as yet nothing more than a phantom philosophy. It has not sought to explain changed economic and social conditions in the context of values that provide the basis for practical programs. A political system unable to understand where it is coming from and where it is going simply wanders. This is the ultimate nature of today's stalemate in the United States.

National Journal.

## Poles Will Continue To Resist

The author is a Polish journalist visiting the United States. He asked that his name not be used when he wrote this report for The Los Angeles Times.

LOS ANGELES — To a detached observer from the West, recent developments in Poland may look like a cruel farce, a shocking (yet real) comedy, a "Catch-22" dressed in a Polish uniform. A group of intellectuals from the Committee for the Defense of Workers — who had acted as moderate, mediating advisers of Solidarity — await trial for "an attempt to overthrow the system by force," an offense for which the Polish penal code provides a death sentence.

For the sake of clarity, "state secrets" has been defined as "all unauthorized information." Divulging state secrets is a serious crime, punishable by 10 years' imprisonment. Since the imposition of martial law, the Polish media were full of gross anti-American attacks. Yet the military junta took a sudden offense at "continued criticism of Poland and aggressiveness in the propaganda of the Voice of America and Radio Free Europe." For this disrespect, it punished America by banning Polish scholars from studying in the United States for American money.

In the meantime, "normalization" of internal politics was announced, and the long-awaited relaxation of martial law rules was declared by the parliament. Phone calls will no longer be "monitored," yet some telephone calls will be "wiredtapped." Temporary detainees will be released from concentration camps so that they can be properly arrested.

### Test Passed

General Wojciech Jaruzelski admitted that the nation passed the test of patriotism and maturity, yet he was unwilling to lift the restrictions of the "state of war." He only "suspended" them, in case another test proved necessary. In effect, he did not suspend the restrictions at all; he wrote them into the permanent penal code. There will be no more martial law. Martial law has become the law, period.

The meaning of these elaborate moves is as clear as they are predictable: under the Communist regime, there is no "normal" state to which both the government and society are entitled. The system is only different varieties of abnormality, various degrees of the same historical aberration.

Yet the purpose of the verbal juggling in which the rulers of Poland engage may need some explanation. In a totalitarian state, the function of a lie is far from simple. No one is really expected to believe it. The times of genuine, wholehearted propaganda have long since passed, and lying has become one of the most important, lovingly practiced rituals of power.

Like all such rituals, it is not meant to impose the idea of omnipotence and intimidate possible opponents. The more shameless, implausible and appalling it is, the stronger it makes its point: "Who rules the state rules the truth."

### Stage Ending

We have witnessed the end of a certain stage of the Polish struggle. During the last two years, the Polish people have lived through two moments of ultimate truth, when the facts gained absolute predominance over the words: First, during the strikes of August 1980, and later, in December 1981.

The Poles saw their dream almost come true, and then they saw it cynically thwarted. They experienced a sudden eruption of national will and political emotions. They felt the attention of the world focused on them. They were praised, exalted, mythologized, used, instructed, admonished, called to order. Now, again, they face a period of loneliness and oblivion.

All this has happened many times before. The Poles have added something to the Polish experience and contributed to historical self-awareness. During mass confrontations, disillusionments turned into sources of strength. Perhaps the most important lessons of the present round are two: The futility of a "dialogue" with the rulers of that nonsovereign, dependent country and disappointment with a Roman Catholic Church too eager to make a separate deal with the regime.

As for the future, the Poles will probably continue their latent war — the passive resistance that has become their second nature. They will pay their price and accumulate the burden of bitterness and anger. They will try again in a different time, possibly with different methods. For them, the game is not over; the new will be. They have accepted their condition of waiting and expectation — the only condition given to them by modern history.

## Undiplomatic Envoys

It is rare, and usually unwise, for ambassadors to lecture governments in public, either their own or their hosts'. Diplomacy is an art of discretion that should save its bluntest language for the most private communications. But this rule was twice broken recently in regard to Central America, with at least the possibility of salutary effect.

Deane R. Hinton, the U.S. ambassador to El Salvador, politely reminded that country's rulers last month of the United States' public uneasiness about violations of human rights. Although his strong words were later toned down by the White House, there is evidence that Salvadoran politicians finally got the message.

More recently, Francisco Fiallos Navarro, Nicaraguan ambassador in Washington, publicly called for a "dramatic change" in the policies of his country's Sandinista rulers. His candor has now cost him his job. In an interview with the opposition daily, La Prensa, Mr. Fiallos argued that greater respect for pluralism at home, including elections, less censorship and more tolerance toward the church could improve the country's relations with the United States. Nicaragua's leaders prohibited publication of the interview.

A good ambassador is a two-way conduit

of information. Beside explaining the views of his government to another, he owes his superiors a professional view of how their policies are understood abroad. Delivering these messages in public almost always complicates the diplomat's already delicate mission. But when the messages are being ignored, the exceptional public declaration can have a powerful effect.

It is surely significant that Mr. Fiallos was the second consecutive Nicaraguan ambassador to voice such criticism of his government. Managua's men in Washington, chosen more for their sophistication than their zealotry, persist in seeing the flaws as well as the virtues of the Sandinista revolution.

Similarly, Ambassador Hinton followed in the footsteps of his predecessor in the Carter administration, Robert White. The recurring boldness of two such different U.S. diplomats betrays an obvious frustration with the United States' inability to assert humane values through its aid.

Ambassadors risk their entire mission, sometimes their careers, with such public lectures. Mr. Fiallos has now paid for his. Diplomats with the courage to speak out deserve to be given a hearing.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Why U.S. Should Back Some Cambodian Rebels

By Stephen J. Morris

NEW YORK — The memory of Vietnam has prevented America from responding to the rape of Cambodia. But national security and human rights concerns suggest that it should provide military and economic aid to the noncommunist Cambodian forces fighting Vietnamese colonialism.

For three and a half years from April 1975, Cambodia lived under the sinister rule of Pol Pot's Khmer Rouge Communist Party — a regime that exterminated 2 million people and turned the rest into slave labor. In December 1978, Vietnam, which from April 1970 until April 1977 had provided crucial military and propaganda support for Pol Pot, again invaded Cambodia.

Under the pretext of "saving the Khmer people from genocide," the Vietnamese overthrew their disobedient former comrades and installed a puppet regime. Intransigent in its colonial aspirations, Soviet-backed Vietnam ignored the United Nations' repeated calls to withdraw, instead, its troops tried mass starvation (which killed 700,000 civilians in 1979) and biochemical warfare in order to crush resistance. These policies have failed.

Today, arrayed against 180,000 Vietnamese troops is a loose coalition of resistance forces. The main component is the 20,000 to 30,000-man remnants of Pol Pot's army, well equipped by China but with arms inferior to the Soviet and American weaponry of the Vietnamese.

The second component is the 9,000-man Khmer People's National Liberation Front, led by Prince Sihanouk's former prime minister, Soa Sann. It is a pro-Western nationalist force, skimpily aided by individual members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations. The third element is the 3,000-man Moulinaka, led by Sihanouk, which gets limited Chinese and North Korean aid.

The struggle has reached a stalemate. What can the United States do?

There are three options. The first is to recognize the Vietnamese puppet regime and thus, de facto, Vietnamese hegemony over all of Indochina.

That is the worst option. It would assist a dangerous shift in the Asian balance of power, securing for the Russians important naval base facilities at Kompong Som to complement their American-built base at Cam Ranh Bay. It would leave Thailand vulnerable to Vietnamese-backed subversion. More important, it would be a bizarre slap in the face of America's friends, who have worked hard to build the huge United Nations majority against Vietnam's aggression.

ASEAN members, unconvinced of American reliability, would either seek protection by closer alignment with China, or else (in Malaysia's and Indonesia's cases) accommodate themselves to Soviet and Vietnamese foreign policies. China, seeing its basic goal of strategic cooperation with

America against Soviet expansionism nullified, would likely accelerate its drift away from cordial ties with the United States. The U.S. influence in Asia would disappear overnight.

The second option is the current policy — for the United States to give diplomatic support to the Son Sann and Sihanouk forces while making proper gestures of abhorrence toward their coalition partners. This policy, lacking concrete economic or military element, is useless since it does not redress the imbalance in the quality of weapons that favors Vietnam. It leaves the unpopulous Pol Pot forces dominating the resistance.

Finally, it is defective in that it leaves all effective anti-Vietnamese leadership in the region in China's hands. This enables Moscow and Hanoi to divide the ASEAN bloc by playing upon Malaysia's and Indonesia's fears of China. In this way, the united front in Asia against Soviet-Vietnamese expansionism may be eroded in the long run.

What ASEAN, Japan, Australia, New Zealand and the Indo-Chinese peoples would most prefer is the final option: America must provide economic and military aid to the beleaguered resistance movements of Son Sann and Sihanouk. Only these forces represent noncommunist, nationalist values. That they survived against 180,000 heavily armed Vietnamese while receiving minuscule external aid testifies to their grass-roots support. If food, medicine and light weapons were provided, the noncommunist could expand their manpower and effectiveness dramatically.

The Vietnamese military, occupying Laos as well as Cambodia, and pinned down by an angry China to the north, cannot escalate much further. The Soviet Union, burdened by its aid to the Polish, Cuban and Vietnamese economic fiascos, and unable to deal with its own Afghanistangue, is in no position for large-scale intervention in Cambodia. Thus, American aid to the nationalists would impede Hanoi's imperial drive. It could compel Hanoi to begin negotiations leading to withdrawal and internationally supervised elections in Cambodia.

The Cambodians are trapped between Vietnamese colonialism and Pol Pot. Only irresponsible inaction by the United States makes this horrible fate inevitable.

Stephen J. Morris is a doctoral candidate in political science at Columbia University.

## A Difficult U.S. Choice on Pakistan

By Philip Geyelin

WASHINGTON — Predictably, the recent visit of Pakistan's president, General Zia ul-Haq, sparked a brisk debate over the wisdom of the Reagan embrace of Pakistan. The debate is sensitive to the real issue that the argument was never truly joined.

General Zia promised not to build a nuclear bomb. Congressional critics told the public not to believe him. But administration officials said we should take his word for it. For them to have done otherwise would have risked rejection of their \$3.2-billion, six-year military and economic aid program for Pakistan under rules of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Act.

General Zia was rightly taken to task by the press and the Congress for his dictatorial rule, his political repression, his low grades from Amnesty International. His reply — that nobody's perfect and, anyway, democracy takes time in developing Third World nations — was not nearly good enough for human-rights activists.

But the Reagan administration smiled politely. General Zia stands as Exhibit A in the Reagan case, as laid out by the country's United Nations ambassador, Jeane Kirkpatrick, for doing business with strategically placed authoritarian (as distinct from totalitarian, which is to say communist) regimes. So Ronald Reagan gave General Zia a huge hello and placed him "at the front rank of the nations shouldering a great responsibility for mankind."

For as long as the issue is dealt with in this fashion, the tax-paying public is going to be in a poor way to judge whether General Zia is (a) a faithless, ruthless opportunist, to be cold-shouldered, or (b) a potential asset to be generously, if gingerly, encouraged.

Prudence counsels the latter course — if you are prepared to be a little cynical. Indeed, by its juxtaposition to Afghanistan, Pakistan offers a perfect test of the choice between the relative wickedness of totalitarian and authoritarian regimes. Pakistan may not be a pretty case, in Amnesty's eyes, but Soviet-occupied Afghanistan today is a human-rights monstrosity. And it is the role that Pakistan might (or might not) play in some resolution of the Soviet's brutal presence in Afghanistan that makes the Pakistan issue so difficult to argue publicly.

General Zia was playing with words when he said during a U.S.

television interview that he is "not actually aware" of what outside help the Afghanistans freedom fighters may be getting "because we don't act as a conduit." The fact is that Pakistan has the capacity to influence Afghanistan's fate — perhaps decisively.

General Zia would not say it and the Pakistanis hate to have it said. But an open Pakistan border with Afghanistan — which is to say, the availability of Pakistani territory as a sanctuary and a supply route for the rebels and a safe haven for some 2.8 million refugees — is quite simply a necessity. Without it, the insurgency within Afghanistan would dry up within a matter of weeks.

Open Border Needed

The result for the Soviets would be the winding down of an ugly, draining war; a free hand to consolidate their grip on Afghanistan in less overtly ruthless ways; an easing of the worldwide condemnation of the invasion has earned. This would heighten the threat to U.S. interests in the region, most notably in the Gulf. On its face, it would seem to menace Pakistan itself.

So what would encourage General Zia to tighten border controls and make things simpler for the Soviets? Nothing, he has indicated, and U.S. officials tend to believe him. But a large part of the case for generous U.S. military and economic aid to the Zia government rests on the estimate of top Reagan policymakers that General Zia is not entirely his own master — that he must deal with elements profoundly suspicious of the United States, but also fearful of the Soviet Union, and inclined toward accommodation with the superpower next door.

Hence the administration argument that the United States must go out of its way to demonstrate its reliability. And hence, logically, the anguish at high levels over the possibility that the first installment of the new

aid program for Pakistan may get lost in the last-minute rush to adjourn the lame-duck session of Congress.

If that happens, high administration authorities by no means exclude the possibility that the "accommodationists" in the Zia government might prevail with the argument that if Pakistan cannot count on the Americans, that is all the more reason for cutting a deal with the Soviets to close the border and ease the way for a "pacified" Afghanistan. The Soviets would be grateful. The potentially explosive Afghan refugee problem would be solved. Pakistan would somehow be a safer place.

But from an American point of view, it is hard to see how this would advance the interests of either the human-rights critics or those who would seek to deter Pakistan's development as a nuclear power. Withholding American aid would remove any U.S. leverage on the Pakistani government; going forward with aid offers the prospect of some leverage. The question — and even administration advocates concede that it is a close question — is whether, in a situation where a certain balancing of evils is required, some leverage is not better than none.

The Washington Post.

### Other Opinion

#### Palestinian Resistance

The Palestinian question has given rise to serious international concern after the tragic events in Lebanon earlier this year. The two-month Israeli siege of West Beirut, the atrocities perpetrated by the invaders and their protégés on the Palestinians in Lebanon, which climaxed in the massacres of Sabra and Chatila, and the suffering and deprivation they have been forced to undergo as refugees have brought sharply into focus what has been the unchanged fate of the Palestinians for over three decades. But it is not the suffering of the Palestinians and the martyrdom of their men, women and children in Lebanon alone that can explain the current international concern for a solution of the Palestinian problem. National oppression is a matter often absorbed in history as long as the victim lacks the ability to make the oppressor's life difficult. The Palestinian ques-

tion has forced itself upon the world's attention because of the intrepid resistance the Palestinians offered to the Israeli invaders.

—The Dawn (Karachi).

#### World Economic Disorder

The endless series of debt renegotiations now going on with Mexico, Brazil, Argentina and other borrowers is economically as well as financially crucial. As long as American banks are worried about the adequacy of their reserves they will be in a poor state to finance a recovery.

There is a Catch 22 here, however: a recovery in the industrialized world is essential to get the debtors out of trouble, and so we have the unusual spectacle of central banks summoning meetings not to restrain lending, but to urge its continuation. It is too early to forecast the result; but this is what will determine the actual outlook for 1983.

—The Financial Times (London).

### DEC. 21: FROM OUR PAGES 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

#### 1907: Jewish Voters Angry

WASHINGTON — President Theodore Roosevelt is much concerned over the outbreak of hostility toward Mr. Taft in the Hebrew quarter of New York, which threatens the secretary of war's availability as a candidate for president. A snarl has been raised because Mr. Taft loathed the czar recently at a luncheon. This is sufficiently serious to make Mr. Taft's success at the polls in New York doubtful, because the Semitic vote is much more than sufficient to swing the state. The president and Mr. Taft have conferred with Mr. Simon Wolf, who induced President Roosevelt to send the Kischineff petition to the czar on the eve of the last campaign, which had solidified the Hebrew vote for Mr. Roosevelt.

#### 1932: Canadian Radium Output

PARIS — Canadian radium-producing companies, in which considerable American capital is invested, are expected to break the monopoly held in recent years by Belgian producers operating in Katanga, Belgium Congo, according to Major Bernard Day, Toronto consulting engineer, who recently conferred with Madame Marie Curie, discoverer of radium. Major Day said he had arranged to supply Madame Curie with the radium ore that she needs for experimental purposes and that she had had difficulty in procuring elsewhere. If the Great Bear Lake production, discovered two years ago, has the success Major Day predicts for it, it will bring back to North America the leadership that Utah and Colorado lost to Katanga about 1926.

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## Dwight Macdonald, 76, Dies; Author, Essayist

By Wolfgang Saxon  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Dwight Macdonald, 76, author and essayist, died here Sunday of a heart ailment.

Known for the wry style he brought to his articles in such magazines as The New Yorker, Esquire and The Nation, Macdonald was involved in political contention much of his life. He started out as an orthodox communist but then passed through Trotskyism, anarchism and pacifism.

He was too much of an individualist and skeptic to be beholden to any ideology for long. Although he admitted he had mellowed in recent years, he never was far from jousting in print that marked a much-splintered American left after World War II.

Mr. Macdonald was a graduate of Phillips Exeter Academy and Yale University. He began his career as a journalist and enjoyed a long association (1939-36) with the magazine from its beginnings. He later became an associate editor of the Partisan Review, writing the war years he founded politics, a maverick journal of the left. In later years he gained a reputation as a movie critic with his literary merits earned him a seat in 1970 to the National Institute of Arts and Letters. He also held visiting professorships at a number of colleges over the years and taught at John Jay College in New York in the mid-1970s.

"I was a Trotskyist once," he observed in 1970 during a discussion of labeling people in politics, practice he regarded with some disdain. "Then I became an anarchist, and then I lost interest because I saw no possibility under Eisenhower. I began to worry about politics again only about 1965 — and that was over Vietnam. I'm not a radical now in the sense of believing in a revolutionary solution. But I don't feel particularly conservative."

The Vietnam War, in fact, was the last catalyst to bring Mr. Macdonald into the national political fray. In 1968, he joined other activists on the campuses to speak out against U.S. involvement and to urge young men to defy the draft.

"I have reluctantly decided that civil disobedience is the only answer to the immorality of our times," he declared then. "This is the first time in my life that I have ever felt obliged to violate the law."

Among the volumes Mr. Macdonald wrote or compiled were "Henry Wallace: The Man and the Myth" (1948); "The Ford Foundation: The Men and the Millions" (1956); "The Memoirs of a Revolutionist: Essays in Political Criticism" (1957); "Parodies" (1960), an anthology of that genre from Chaucer to Max Beerbolm and beyond; "Against the American Grain" (1963); and "Essays and Afterthoughts: 1938-1974."

Other deaths: Roy Webb, 94, who as a student wrote Columbia University's fight song "Roar, Lion, Roar," and later composed scores for more than 100 movies, died of a heart attack in Santa Monica, California. His film music included "Citizen Kane," "Gunga Din," "Marty," "Notorious," "Kitty Foyle," "I Remember Mama" and "Sinbad the Sailor."

Lawrence W. Hoyt, 81, a founder of the Walden Book Co. of Stamford, Connecticut, now one of the largest bookstore chains in the United States, Friday in Bridgeport, Connecticut.



Dwight Macdonald

## Leonid Kogan Is Dead; Noted Soviet Violinist

By Richard Bernstein  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Leonid Kogan, 58, the internationally acclaimed Soviet violinist, died Friday, the official Soviet news agency Tass announced Sunday. Tass did not report where Mr. Kogan had died or give a cause of death.

Mr. Kogan, who gained recognition by winning first prize at the Frayne World Youth Festival competition in 1947, gave frequent concerts abroad and performed as a soloist with major U.S. orchestras, including the New York Philharmonic, the Boston Symphony Orchestra and the Cleveland Orchestra.

He was a professor at the Moscow State Conservatory and was awarded the Lenin Prize in 1965. He was criticized by some musicians in the West for lending his voice and prestige to official Soviet campaigns against dissident intellectuals.

In 1971, Mr. Kogan canceled a scheduled appearance with the Pittsburgh Symphony Orchestra, giving as his reason the presence of a Russian defector in its cello section.

Mr. Kogan frequently served as a host in the Soviet Union for visiting American orchestras and musicians. A Jew, he supported Soviet foreign policy in general and in 1970 joined 51 other Soviet Jews in signing a statement rejecting the charge that Jews were discriminated against in the Soviet Union.

Mr. Kogan's playing was praised for its "refinement of conception." He was known as a classicist, a precise, elegant, calm performer who achieved nearly absolute mastery of musical problems but who played, in the view of some critics, without passion.



Leonid Kogan

but who played, in the view of some critics, without passion.

He was born in 1924 in Dnepropetrovsk in the Ukraine. He first studied violin with his father and at the age of 10 went to Moscow. He was later admitted to the Moscow Conservatory of Music, the premier musical institution in the Soviet Union.

In 1952, he began to teach at the conservatory. Mr. Kogan also organized a renowned trio with the pianist Emil Gilels and the cellist Mstislav Rostropovich.

His wife, Yelizaveta, a sister of Mr. Gilels, was also a violinist and often appeared with him in works for two violins. Mr. Kogan's daughter, Nina, is a pianist and accompanied him in concerts in the United States in 1975. His son, Pavel, a violinist, won the international competition in Helsinki in 1971.

## Arafat Casts His Lot With Jordan and Hussein

### PLO Leader Ignores Hard-Liners in a Bid to Capitalize on U.S. Peace Plan

By Thomas L. Friedman  
New York Times Service

DAMASCUS — For the last two months, the Palestine Liberation Organization officials say, Yasser Arafat has been virtually ignoring PLO hard-liners and pursuing a diplomatic strategy aimed at bringing his guerrilla organization into a position to take part in President Ronald Reagan's Middle East peace initiative.

"Arafat is off on his own," said a senior official of the Palestine National Council, the PLO parliament-in-exile. "If he comes up with something, he will try to sell it to the rest of the leadership. If not, you will hear him singing a very different song very soon."

Mr. Arafat's strategy, PLO officials say, appears designed to make Amman the PLO's replacement for Beirut. Just as he waged guerrilla war from Lebanon, he now tries to wage guerrilla diplomacy through the Jordanian capital.

Mr. Arafat is not seeking to take over Jordan, as the PLO did with part of Lebanon, officials say. Rather, he appears to be trying to cultivate a relationship with King Hussein of Jordan through which the two can coordinate efforts in any negotiations over the Israeli-occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip and create a general framework for linkage between Jordan and any future Palestinian entity established on land relinquished by Israel.

Mr. Arafat has several reasons to be attracted to Jordan. It houses the largest single group of people in the Palestinian diaspora. Many of its Palestinian residents, as well as their companions in the West Bank, favor some kind of association between a Palestinian homeland and Jordan because of longstanding familial and economic ties.

Moreover, Jordan is now the focus of American diplomacy in the Middle East and the door through which the PLO must pass if it wants to be involved in that diplomacy. The Reagan plan, which calls for the creation of a Palestinian entity in the West Bank tied to Jordan, may be unacceptable to PLO hard-liners. But other PLO officials believe it may be the only program for Palestinian self-government that has a realistic chance of being put into effect.

In his two rounds of talks with King Hussein, Mr. Arafat did not make any serious concessions. But he is understood to have established a tentative working relationship with the king that will be conveyed to President Reagan when the American and Jordanian leaders meet in Washington on Tuesday.

Some PLO officials say there is a kind of grudging interest within the guerrilla organization over

whether the Arafat-Hussein understandings will be enough to encourage Washington to try to start negotiations on the basis of the Reagan proposal.

According to PLO and Western

### NEWS ANALYSIS

diplomatic sources, there were some basic understandings between Mr. Hussein and Mr. Arafat.

One, the sources said, was that the king had no mandate to speak on the PLO's behalf. Mr. Arafat asked the king simply to present the PLO's suggestions and to relay the American responses or counterproposals.

The sources said a second understanding, on the question of Mr. Reagan's proposal for a link-

age between Jordan and any future Palestinian entity, was that there should be a "special administrative relationship."

The precise makeup of this special relationship has been kept deliberately vague, with no indication whether it would mean a federal system with a strong central government under Mr. Hussein or a confederation of two independent states that would act independently except in key areas of military and foreign affairs.

It appears to many officials that Mr. Arafat is trying to satisfy the part of the Reagan plan calling for an association between Jordan and any Palestinian entity without getting into the sensitive issue of whether that entity would be an independent state, as the PLO wants, or something less than that, as President Reagan proposes.

This, some diplomats have noted, is a characteristic Arafat tactic: Give the appearance of a concession to one side while telling the rest of the PLO leadership that nothing has been conceded, then wait to see what happens.

A third understanding described by the PLO and Western sources, on the question of recognizing Israel's right to exist, was that Mr. Arafat would prefer to draw Mr. Reagan's attention to the resolutions adopted at the Arab conference in Fez, Morocco, in September suggesting UN guarantees for the security of all states in the region.

At this stage, many diplomats believe, Mr. Arafat appears not to want to go beyond the Fez declaration — not until he is certain of getting a territorial concession of his own in return.

## U.S. Envoy Meets With Gemayel

The Associated Press

BEIRUT — The U.S. special envoy Morris Draper returned here Monday from Jerusalem, and the Lebanese government insisted on U.S. participation in Lebanese-Israeli talks on the withdrawal of foreign armies from Lebanon.

Mr. Draper met with President Amn Gemayel and briefed him on Israel's decision Sunday to drop its demand for holding part of the talks in Jerusalem, Lebanon's state radio reported.

The Lebanese Army command, meanwhile, announced that three Lebanese soldiers and two civilian employees of the army had been killed in renewed fighting between

rightist Christian and leftist Druze militiamen on the highway between the central mountain towns of Aley and Bhamdoun.

The names of the victims, announced by the army, showed that all were Moslems. The communiqué did not say which of the warring militias in the central mountains was responsible for the killings.

The Israeli command said in Tel Aviv that Druze gunmen ambushed a car carrying Christians just south of Aley and killed eight persons. It was not clear whether the Lebanese and Israeli communiques were talking about the same incident.

### Massacre Panel to Call Sharon

The New York Times reported from Jerusalem that Israel's defense minister, Ariel Sharon, who told the state commission investigating the Beirut massacre of Palestinians that he did not wish to testify again, will be summoned nonetheless, the commission announced Monday.

Mr. Sharon will be called at the request of one of the other top officials who were warned by the commission that they could be harmed by the panel's findings. The official was not named.

The commission is charged with determining the scope of Israeli responsibility for the massacre. It has issued warnings to nine of Israel's leading governmental and military officials, including Prime Minister Menachem Begin, Mr. Sharon and Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir. All were given the right to introduce further evidence and call and cross-examine witnesses.

The members and staff of the commission met Monday with representatives of eight of the nine —



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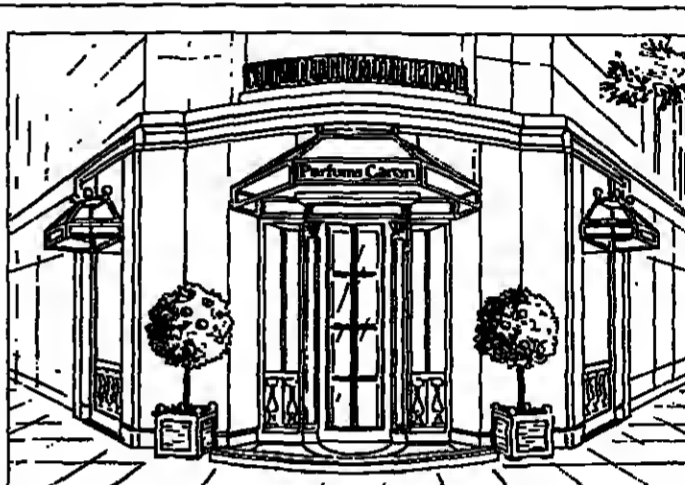
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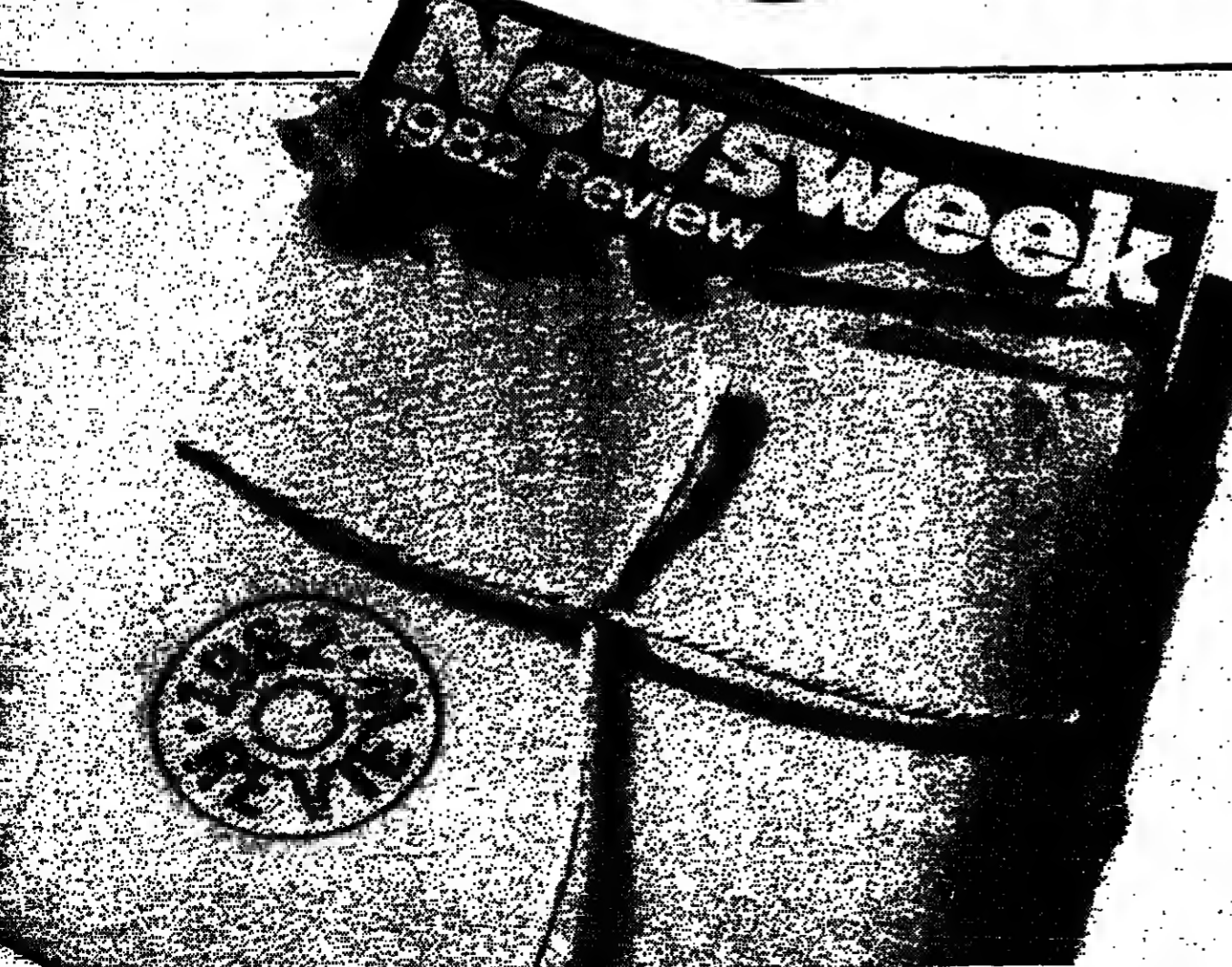
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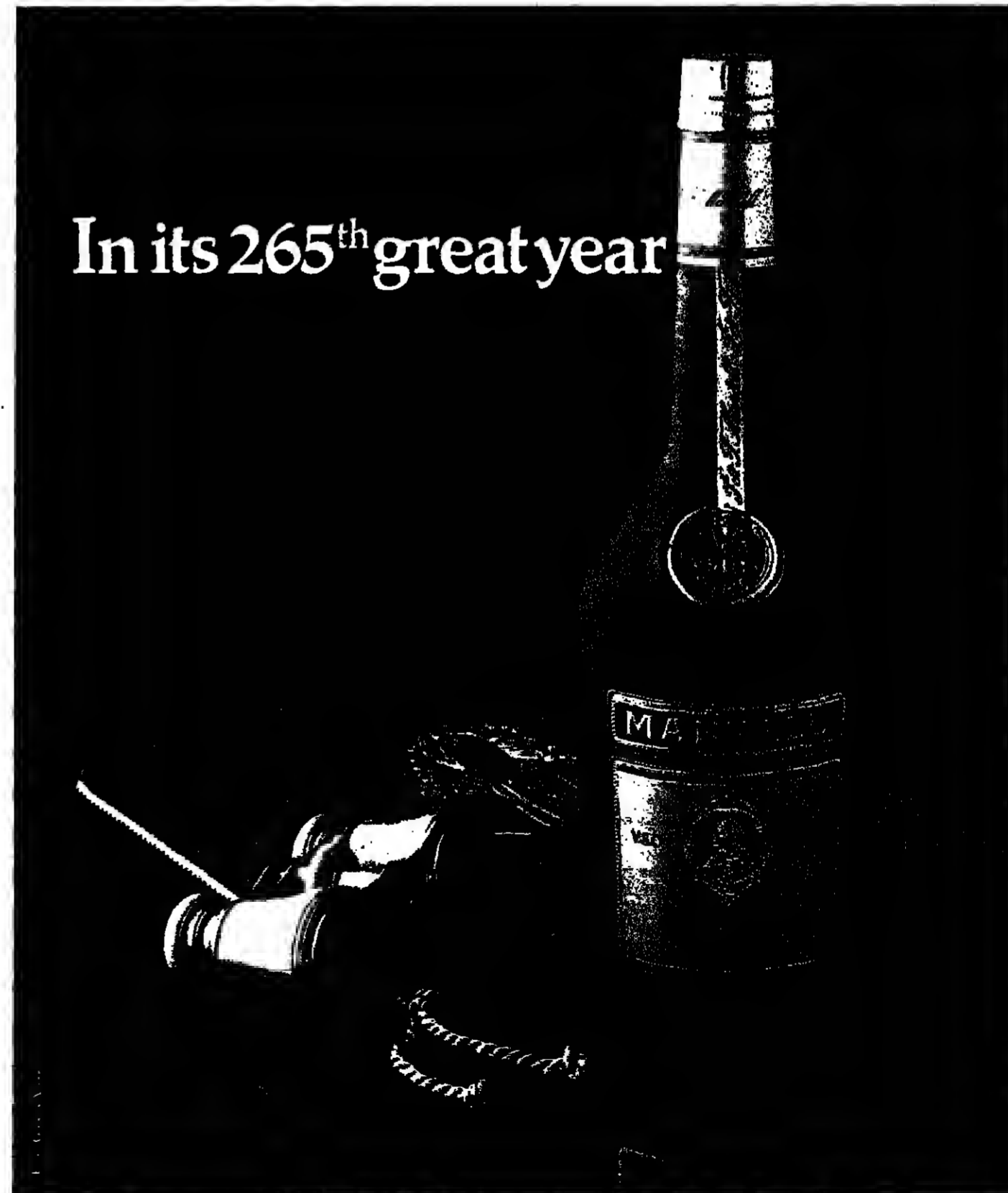
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## China's Prime Minister in Cairo on 10-Nation Africa Tour

By David B. Ottaway  
Washington Post Service  
CAIRO — China's prime minister, Zhao Ziyang, arrived here Monday on the start of a month-long, 10-nation tour of Africa, marking a new Chinese effort to assert its influence in Third World affairs after years of paying little attention to this continent.

He is the first Chinese prime minister to visit Africa in 19 years, and, if for no other reason than

this, his trip is attracting a good deal of attention and speculation as to its motives.

During his four-day stay in Cairo, Mr. Zhao was scheduled to hold two rounds of talks with President Hosni Mubarak on subjects ranging from Middle East peace plans and the nonaligned movement to Chinese arms and technical assistance for Egypt.

His visit coincides with increasing Egyptian diplomatic activity in

preparation for the summit of non-aligned nations scheduled for New Delhi in March. Also, it is likely that Mr. Mubarak will try to gain Mr. Zhao's backing for Egypt's stand on U.S. President Ronald Reagan's Middle East peace initiative; Mr. Mubarak has been more supportive of it than most other Arab leaders.

Earlier this month, Chinese leaders received in Beijing an Arab League delegation, led by King

Hussein of Jordan, that gained China's backing for the Arab peace plan drawn up in Fez, Morocco, in September.

Mr. Mubarak has praised the Arab plan but has said that it lacks any mechanism for being put into effect. He has said that the Reagan initiative, calling for the creation of a Palestinian entity in association with Jordan, is more realistic and has a greater chance of serving as a basis for negotiations with Israel.

Before leaving Beijing, Mr. Zhao spelled out in general terms China's policy toward the Palestinian question and the right of Israel to

exist: "It has been China's consistent stand that if Israel withdraws from occupied Arab lands and restores the national rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to establish a state of their own, on this basis all countries in the Middle East should enjoy the right to independence and existence."

In addition to Middle East peace plans, the two leaders are also likely to discuss the state of the badly fragmented nonaligned movement, of which Egypt and China were founding members in the early 1950s. After years of isolation because of its peace treaty with Israel, Egypt is trying to reassert itself as an active member of the movement.

Egypt and China have had good, if not exactly close, relations since President Anwar Sadat broke Egypt's ties with Moscow in the early 1970s and turned elsewhere for arms and diplomatic support.

China has sold Egypt about 100 F-6 jet fighters, the Chinese version of the Soviet-built MiG-19, in addition to a wide variety of spare parts for Egypt's Soviet equipment and at least one submarine. Whether a new arms deal would be signed during Mr. Zhao's visit was not known Tuesday, but Egypt has been seeking new arms from many sources, primarily the United States and Western Europe.

This and the substance of the discussions are likely to become clearer when the two leaders hold a news conference Tuesday after their second meeting. The first took place within hours of Mr. Zhao's arrival Monday afternoon. The Chinese prime minister is scheduled to visit Algeria and Morocco next, then head for Guinea, Zaire, the Congo, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Tanzania and Kenya. The first three are probably China's closest allies in Africa. The 1,000-mile (1,600-kilometer) railroad that China built from Dar es Salaam to northern Zambia is its biggest showcase project in Africa.

### Pakistan Seizes 2 Zia Foes

United Press International  
ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — The police seized two political leaders during the weekend in the latest arrests aimed at crushing opposition to President Mohammed Zia-ul-Haq.

### Surinam's Leader Denies Reports Of 30 Executions

Reuters  
BRIDGETOWN, Barbados — Lieutenant Colonel Daysi Bouterse, Surinam's military leader, has denied reports that more than 30 people were executed earlier this month after what the leftist military regime called a coup attempt by the country's "rich economic elite."

Colonel Bouterse, whose National Military Council came to power in a 1980 coup, also said it might be weeks before a civilian government took over. "It is time for us to form a truly revolutionary government in which the working class and the oppressed can recognize themselves," he told the Caribbean News Agency in an interview by telex from Paramaribo, Surinam's capital.

Asked about diplomatic and news reports that more than 30 people, including prominent opposition leaders, were executed, Colonel Bouterse said: "Those rumors can be sent to the realm of fairy tales. We protest forcefully against all false information, which is mainly coming from Holland." Surinam received its independence from the Netherlands in 1975.

The government has said 15 persons were shot trying to escape after plotting the coup attempt. The Netherlands and the United States have suspended aid to Surinam because of the reported executions.



Mark Roughan works at his father's store in Portstewart, Northern Ireland. Below, a statue of a British Tommy, monument to the local men killed in World War I, keeps its back to the sea and its bayonet pointed over the Promenade, the city's waterfront street.



## Violence Intrudes on an Ulster Town That No Longer Remembers Why

By Jon Nordheimer  
New York Times Service

PORTSTEWART, Northern Ireland — On a day when the weather breaks and the sun chases low-flying clouds over the north Irish coast, a visitor can stand on the seawall here, dodging the salt spray tossed by pounding waves, and see the green headlands of Donegal slipping into the ocean 12 miles to the west.

Donegal is the northern arm of the Irish Republic, curving like a folded wing to shelter the coast of Ulster from the worst storms raging out of the Atlantic. On a sunny day, the spray glistens on the statue of a British Tommy, who with rifle and bayonet guards the seawall, his back to the open sea, a monument to the local lads who died in World War I.

The point of the statue's bayonet challenges the shops that face the water: the liquor store, the hairdresser and, farther along the waterfront street called the Promenade, the newsdealer's shop run by the Roughan family.

Inside the shop, behind a counter on which rows of British and Irish newspapers are neatly laid out, Mark Roughan, the owner's son, sells a box of Christmas candy to a young townsman. Before she leaves she slips one of the London tabloids out of a row and buys it. The single stark headline reads "HORROR."

It is a casual morning in Portstewart. Things started to slow down here even before what have come to be called The Troubles began in Northern Ireland. Ferryloads of tourists from Scotland used to disembark at the Pro-

menade on warm summer mornings and spend the day or a week, shopping or playing golf on grassy courses laid out over coastal sand dunes. But as times prospered elsewhere in the United Kingdom, the tourists started going to Spain or elsewhere on the Continent.

An elderly man limps into the newsdealer's shop. After a few words with Andrew McCubbin, a clerk, he selects a paper carrying the headline "NO MERCY" and goes out the door with it folded under his arm.

Mr. McCubbin, 29, says a lot of Irish people his age are having trouble keeping the facts straight on the chronology of The Troubles. "I've forgotten what started it all. I was 16 or so when it began. There were protests and shootings and killings, and then one day people started saying, 'He had it coming,' and it's been like that ever since. One act of revenge for another act of revenge."

He grew up at Enniskillen on the border with the Republic of Ireland in the densely Roman Catholic county of Fermanagh. In those days, as now, one knew from his earliest years that religious identity was a social and political force as well as a moral one.

"It was built up in you that you were either a Catholic or a Protestant and the others were different," he says. "It was as if it was black or white — that clear a difference."

Mr. Roughan, 23, rocks gently on his heels at the side of his clerk. He wears a dark blue mackintosh against the chill that whistles in the door with the customers. When he talks his breath is visible.

Growing up in Ulster, he agrees, was filled with such concerns. It was part of daily life. If your training was right, and your home was not poisoned by hate, you eventually grew out of it through education or travel. But there is hardly an adult in Ulster whose conditioning is such that he does not, on meeting a stranger, automatically mark him either a Protestant or a Catholic through clues of name or occupation or accent.

"There are still a lot of old bigots around, but it's the young that are causing the havoc," Mr. Roughan continues.

"Even the old Republicans and the old Loyalists are disgusted," Mr. McCubbin adds. "They may be bigoted but they didn't throw bombs at innocent people."

His green eyes move across the day's row of papers. On top is the headline of The Daily Mirror: "HORROR AT THE DISCO."

Down the road a few miles from Portstewart, past Coleraine and Limavady, funerals are scheduled in Ballykelly for some of the local victims of a terrorist bombing there that killed 16 and injured 66, most of them British soldiers from a local barracks.

"I don't know where it will end," Mr. Roughan, a Catholic, says with a sigh. "We haven't had any violence around here before."

"I still don't know how it all began," says Mr. McCubbin, a Protestant. "When you look at Irish history, you can't find a beginning. It's like it's always been there. If you can't find the beginning, can you make an end?"

IRA Kills Militiaman  
Irish Republican Army gunmen killed a member of the Ulster Defense Regiment as he returned home from his civilian job at an army camp, United Press International reported Monday, quoting police in Belfast.

Austin Smith, 44, was shot shortly before midnight Sunday as he parked his car near his home in Armagh, 35 miles southwest of Belfast, a police spokesman said. The outlawed IRA claimed responsibility.



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# ARTS / LEISURE

## Experiments Going Beyond the 12-Tone Scale

By Edward Rothstein

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The common 12-tone piano scale is more than just an alphabet of musical sounds. It has for some three centuries served as our culture's "tuning," a presentation, in barest outline, of the tensions, consonances and possibilities of musical expression. Just as a five-note scale used in Java, a 22-note scale used in Indian music, and a 17-note scale in some Arab music, serve distinct musical universes, so has our 12-toned "equal-tempered" scale. That tuning came to maturity just as the familiar language of "tonality" was developing, offering flexibility, variety and coherence for the dramatic musical narratives that began to be written during the Baroque period.

But as the tonal tradition began to dissolve in this century, so did the belief in the properties of the 12-tone scale. The most influential stylistic challenge to tonality, for example, offered by Arnold Schoenberg, was called a "method of composing with the 12 tones." The standard scalar divisions were retained, but each tone was broken from the harmonic associations with others that gave the scale its purpose. This was an attempt at "retuning" a tradition by reinterpreting its most basic material.

Other composers were more radical in their approach. If tonal harmonic tensions could no longer organize musical material, if the 12 major and 12 minor keys were sounding worn, then one method of creating fresh sounds was to use entirely different divisions of the octave. Varese, for example, questioned whether the "tempered system" should be "imposed" at all on a composer. Claude Debussy turned to scales of whole tones or pentatonic scales based upon the black keys of the piano. Ferruccio Busoni speculated about dozens of methods of retuning the octave. And in the more experimental American tradition, Charles Ives wrote a series of "quarter-tone" works with 24 notes to the octave and Harry Partch adapted and invented musical instruments which could play his 43-toned scale. Other cultures with all their variety of sound and scale, have also been influential. And even when 12 tones have been retained, there have been attempts at retuning them. La Monte Young, for example, in his four- or five-hour-long work in progress, "The Well-Tuned Piano," has been using a custom-built instrument, with each tone exactly tuned to the overtone of another.

### Marines in Lebanon Get Yule Radio Gift

United Press International

BEIRUT — The U.S. Marines serving as peacekeepers in Lebanon got a Christmas present Monday — a radio station. The new 150-kilowatt station — 100.3 on the FM dial — went on the air Monday with a mix of rock and country and western music as well as news and a few "helpful hints" for the 1,500 leathernecks here as part of the 4,500-man multinational force that also includes soldiers from France and Italy.

Blake Edwards' "The Trail of the Pink Panther" has been put together from previously unused sequences from four other Pink Panther films with the late Peter Sellers playing the part of Inspector Clouseau. Once again, Clouseau is asked to investigate the theft of the "Pink Panther" diamond but disappears en route to Lugash, the fictitious Middle Eastern country of which the diamond is the national treasure. A television reporter then interviews various people to find out what sort of a man he was, the answers lying in the flashbacks that form most of the film. Vincent Canby of The New York Times says, "Not all of the material is terrific, but all of the memories are fond."



Esley Blackwood composed his "Microtonal Etudes" for scales ranging from 13 to 24 notes.

Recently yet another attempt was made to explore the world beyond the traditional 12 tones in a recording by the Chicago-based composer Esley Blackwood. Working with an electronic synthesizer as part of a research project funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities in conjunction with Webster College, St. Louis, the composer wrote, "12 Microtonal Etudes." Each work is written for a scale containing a different number of notes ranging from 13 to 24. The recording is available from the composer for \$9.95 (address: 5300 South Shore Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60615).

The tunings investigated were all "equal tunings," equally dividing the octave like the standard piano tuning. And in order to isolate his tunings — in a score published by Schirmer — Blackwood used the standard staff with double sharp and double flat signs, along with various arrows indicating still subtler divisions of the standard keyboard intervals. Some of the scales create familiar intervals and chordal harmonies; others drift in a realm that has little to do with traditional musical tensions. "My purpose," the composer writes in the liner notes, "was to express what is inherent in the different tunings by the most attractive possible musical design."

Blackwood's technique was to analyze each scale for its similarities to familiar tonal and modal systems. Thus, the scale containing 15 notes is able to create a triad sufficiently well in tune to serve as the final harmony in cadences. The scale containing 16 notes the composer analyzes as a "combination of four intertwined diminished seventh chords."

The etudes written for each tuning follow a similar aesthetic. The one in the 21-note scale is written as a Baroque suite, with a charming allegro and a contabile adagio. The 24-note etude is a "passacaglia" with instructions to the electronic synthesizer to emulate the "Renaissance organ." Only occasionally, in fact, as in the 25-note composition, is a traditional tonal form or style not actively imitated.

There is an enjoyable neo-Classical glee about these electronic exercises and a good deal of composition skill has gone into them. There are also moments when the piquant fluidity of some of these tunings and the disorienting lack of traditional forms of reference are used to intriguing ends. Blackwood's goals, however, are higher. He calls his effort a "sequel" to Bach's proof of the efficacy of the well-tempered tuning system in his 48 preludes and fugues. Blackwood also hopes that the tunings will "come into widespread use" and will "inspire generations of composers to enrich the repertory

of expressive music," giving "a truly progressive direction to the music of the future."

But Blackwood was so intent on producing what he called "appealing" musical compositions that he only drew attention to how much more "appealing" such compositions would be in more conventional tonal realms. Blackwood limited himself in the exploration of the possibilities of these tunings by setting out to see just how tonal they could be. As a result, they become "mis-tunings."

A "tuning" is more than just a tool for expression. It creates its own musical world. And as the Greek philosophers knew, it has metaphysical properties.

Blackwood attempted to use alien tunings to recast the world of the tempered 12-tone system — the world of traditional tonality.

It is an impossible project. These tunings will never come into widespread use as long as they are just novelties, which is how Blackwood left them.

Tunings must be understood on their own terms, used to create their own style. But a tuning, like a musical style, is difficult to comprehend in a vacuum, as a purely technical array of tones. It requires a culture to thrive, a context for its tensions. That is partly why Blackwood's attempts seem so rootless. Despite some of the more fascinating and haunting explorations of tunings in this century, there is a poignance to these attempts; they emphasize the extent to which we are without a tuning at all.

### The Renaissance of Perfume



Gianni Versace

## 'Tootsie': A Hoffman Lark

By Vincent Canby

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — After 20 years as a mostly unemployed New York actor, Michael Dorsey (Dustin Hoffman) is desperate. He makes ends meet by teaching acting classes and then, in his spare time, auditioning for parts he never gets. Michael's worst problem is that he's "difficult." He insists on providing more subtlety for a role than any director wants. He's the sort of actor who, when playing a tomato in a television commercial, angrily refuses to sit down because, as he insists, "tomatoes don't move."

At the beginning of Sydney Pollack's rollicking, hip new comedy, "Tootsie," Michael Dorsey is at the end of his rope. When Sandy (Teri Garr), an actress friend, turned down for a role on a TV soap opera, Michael decides to prove just how great are his talents.

He goes home, applies some spectacular makeup, puts on a fuzzy reddish-brown wig, a suitable dress, high heels and harlequin glasses. Thus, disguised, he looks like an efficient, middle-aged dietitian with a sense of style. He pushes his way into the audition and, affecting a slight Southern accent, not only wins the role on the soap, a hospital drama called "Southwest General," but becomes an overnight star of daytime television.

This is the gimmick of "Tootsie," and it's best gotten out of the way immediately because, unlike most such comedies, "Tootsie" has a lot more going for it than its gimmick. It's neither a drag show nor a knockabout comedy on the classic order of "Charlie's Aunt." Also, it shouldn't be compared to the elegant farce of Blake Edwards' "Victor/Victoria."

Pollack and the writers of the screenplay, Larry Gelbart and Murray Schisgal, have taken a wildly improbable situation and found just about all of its comic possibilities, not by exaggerating the obvious but by treating it with inspired common sense.

An important part of their success is Hoffman's grand performance as both the edgy, cantankerous Michael Dorsey and the generally self-assured Dorothy Michaels; the stage name he takes on the soap, a character for whom the unappreciated Michael has obviously created a whole lifetime of angst.

Dorothy does not wobble around on her high heels — she very carefully measures her small steps. Her bra never gets knocked off-center, though she's rather tense when people get physical with her. When someone asks, not unkindly, why she wears such heavy makeup, she acknowledges that she has an unsightly mustache.

Dorothy is not a parody female. She's crazy idealization. She is almost frighteningly well groomed, as if she had followed every beauty hint ever given. She's also intelligent, understanding and not about to be pushed around by any male chauvinist pigs. Since Michael himself is a pig, this new, dual awareness of his gives the comedy unexpected sweetness.

There's a marvelous moment in



Sydney Pollack and Dustin Hoffman in "Tootsie."

the middle of the film when Michael, out of drag, admits to his friend Jeff (Bill Murray), a playwright, that he was initially disappointed when he realized his Dorothy Michaels would never be a beauty.

Dorothy may not be a beauty, but she possesses a bigness of heart and a no-nonsense approach to her life and career that Michael himself lacks. As she becomes a soap opera personality, she also wins the friendship of one of her co-stars, Julie (Jessica Lange), who plays the trampish registered nurse on the show, and then rouses the passions of Julie's widowed father (Charles Durning).

The fact that Michael/Dorothy has fallen in love with Julie provides the crisis that leads to the film's hilarious climax, played live to a nationwide audience.

Beginning with Pollack and Hoffman, no one connected with "Tootsie" has ever done anything

quite like this before. Every member of the cast is splendid. Lange is a total delight in a comedy role to which she brings the same sort of intelligent gravity that distinguishes her work in "Frances." George Gaynes, known principally for his work on Broadway and television, is priceless as the seedy but tirelessly lecherous leading man on the soap.

Both Bill Murray and Teri Garr have had much larger, more flamboyant roles in other films, but neither has ever appeared to such rich advantage as in "Tootsie."

In addition to maintaining the discipline that keeps "Tootsie" on track from start to finish, Pollack also turns up in a small but vividly funny role as Michael's unfriendly agent.

"Tootsie" is the best thing that's yet happened at this year-end. It's a toot, a lark, a mouth in the country.

## Capsule Reviews of U.S. Movies

CAPSULE reviews of films recently released in the United States:

According to Janet Maslin of The New York Times, "even when 'Best Friends' isn't working uproariously as a comedy, there's an element of original, offbeat humor that keeps it promising." The film is about a couple, Richard (Burt Reynolds) and Paula (Goldie Hawn), who, after being married in a Spanish-language wedding chapel in Los Angeles so that their friends wouldn't know, and beginning their honeymoon on a railway sleeping car, have to visit each other's families, both of which contain some rather funny characters.

In "Six Weeks," Dudley Moore plays a California politician who meets Nicole, an adol-

escent girl suffering from leukemia, played by Katherine Healey, and soon forgets about his congressional campaign. Moore also becomes captivated with Nicole's mother (Mary Tyler Moore), a cosmetics tycoon. According to Janet Maslin of The New York Times, the film, directed by Tony Dill, "winds up with neither the emotional momentum of a true tearjerker nor the credibility of a true story."

According to Vincent Canby of The New York Times, Jim Henson and Frank Oz's "The Dark Crystal," aims to be "a sort of Muppet 'Paradise Lost' but winds up as watered down J.R.R. Tolkien." The film, a fairy tale, is set in prehistoric time and follows the adventures of the evil Skeksis, similar to vultures, who "set out to reclaim the magical crystal shard

that will forever grant them dominance over all other creatures."

Blake Edwards' "The Trail of the Pink Panther" has been put together from previously unused sequences from four other Pink Panther films with the late Peter Sellers playing the part of Inspector Clouseau. Once again, Clouseau is asked to investigate the theft of the "Pink Panther" diamond but disappears en route to Lugash, the fictitious Middle Eastern country of which the diamond is the national treasure. A television reporter then interviews various people to find out what sort of a man he was, the answers lying in the flashbacks that form most of the film. Vincent Canby of The New York Times says, "Not all of the material is terrific, but all of the memories are fond."

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*February 9, 10 and 11, 1983 in Singapore*

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The delegation from each country is listed below. A representative from each of ASEAN's major trading partners—the United States, Japan and the EEC—will also participate.

It is our pleasure to announce that confirmation has just been received that the spokesman from the U.S. Government will be **William E. Brock, United States Trade Representative.**

#### INTRODUCTION TO ASEAN

- H.E. Mr. Chan Kai Yau, Secretary General of ASEAN
- Mr. Masao Fujioka, President, Asian Development Bank

#### REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

- H.E. Professor J.B. Sumartini, Minister of State, Vice-Chairman of Bappenas (National Development Planning Agency)  
*Development policy in Indonesia*
- H.E. Professor I.R. Soedarsono Hadisapoetro, Minister of Agriculture  
*Foreign investments in Indonesian agriculture*
- I.R. Suhartoyo, Chairman of BKPM (Investment Co-ordinating Board)  
*Investment policy in Indonesia: opportunities and incentives*
- H.E. Mr. Sumitro Djojohadikusumo, Consultant, former Minister of Finance, of Trade and of Research and Technology  
*The Indonesian economy ten years ahead*

#### FEDERATION OF MALAYSIA

- H.E. Tengku Dato' Ahmad Rithauddeen Bin Tengku Ismail, Minister of Trade and Industry  
*Trade and investment in Malaysia: policies and targets*
- H.E. Tan Sri Dato' Ishak Bin Patch Akhbar, Chairman of MIDA (Malaysian Industrial Development Authority)  
*Industrial development in Malaysia: opportunities and incentives*

#### REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE

- H.E. Dr. Tony Tan Keng Yam, Minister of Trade and Industry  
*Development policy of Singapore*
- Mr. Hwang Peng Yuen, Chairman of the Economic Development Board  
*Investment policy of Singapore: new areas of development*
- An invitation has been extended to H.E. Mr. Lee Kuan Yew, Prime Minister of the Republic of Singapore

#### REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES

- H.E. Mr. Cesar Virata, Prime Minister  
*Development policy of the Philippines*
- Mr. Jose P. Leviste, Jr., Deputy Minister of Trade and Industry  
*Trade and investment policy of the Philippines*
- Third speaker to be announced

#### KINGDOM OF THAILAND

- H.E. Major General Chatichai Choonhavan, Minister of Industry  
*Thailand's development policy*
- Mr. Sanoh Unakul, Secretary General of the National Economic and Social Development Board  
*Thailand's fifth development plan 1982-1986*
- Mr. Charnchai Leethavorn, Secretary General of the Board of Investment  
*Investment incentives and procedures in Thailand*
- Dr. Thongchar Hongladaromp, Governor of Petroleum Authority of Thailand  
*Future development of oil and gas industries in Thailand*
- Mr. Sivavong Changkasiri, Director General, Department of Mineral Resources, Ministry of Industry  
*Investment prospects in resources development*

#### TRADE WITH ASEAN

The three guest luncheon speakers will represent major trading partners of the ASEAN nations: the United States, Japan and the European Community.

- Mr. William E. Brock, United States Trade Representative
- Mr. Naohiro Amaya, Senior Advisor on Economic Relations to the Ministry of International Trade and Industry, Japan
- Viscount Etienne Davignon, Vice-President, Commission on the European Communities

#### CONFERENCE REGISTRATION FORM

Please enroll the following participant in the conference to be held February 9-11, 1983 in Singapore.

The participation fee is U.S. \$1,500 for each participant. This includes lunches, cocktails, a reception and conference documentation. Fees are payable in advance of the conference and will be returned in full for any cancellation that is postmarked on or before January 25. A cancellation fee of U.S. \$400 will be incurred after this date. Cancellations received by the organizers less than 5 days before the conference will be charged the full fee.

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هكذا من العمل





# U.S. Legal Threatens Bankruptcy

## Peso's Value Halved on Free Market

**Compiled by Our Staff From Despatches**  
**MEXICO CITY** — Mexico's free market trading in dollars Monday, the dollar immediately rose to a rate of 150 pesos the dollar at one major bank more than double the previous rate.  
 The new three-tier system came into effect Sunday. In addition to the free-market rate, it established a special rate of 70 pesos to the dollar for certain domestic debts and a "controlled" rate of 95.10 pesos to the dollar for most imports.  
 According to the new exchange regulations, the controlled rate will be applicable to most exports and imports of goods and private and public repayment of foreign debt interest and principal.

The central bank said the exchange rate on the controlled market will be allowed to slip daily to maintain Mexico's trade competitiveness and estimated initial slippage at 50 percent annually.  
 It said the 70 peso rate will be maintained for debts contracted before Dec. 20 to avoid company bankruptcies.  
 But it said this rate will be allowed to slip much faster than the controlled rate to eventually end the difference in quotations between them.  
 Bank of Mexico director Miguel Mancera announced the ending of the controls Dec. 13, saying Mexico could again buy dollars at the free-market rate, while the "controlled" rate would continue for exporters, importers, foreign debt payments and expenditures at Mexican diplomatic posts.  
 The central bank announced an average 10-percent cut on taxes for imports to be financed under the controlled market to make import costs as low as possible.

The new exchange regulations replace a two-tier system imposed last September under which a "preferential" rate of 50 pesos to the dollar and an "ordinary" rate of 70 pesos to the dollar were established.  
 When exchange controls were ordered in September, then-president José Lopez Portillo contended that they were necessary to stop the flow of badly needed dollars out of the country. But they effectively paralyzed industry and forced businessmen and consumers to turn to the black market for increasingly expensive dollars needed for commerce and travel.  
 Top government officials have contended that the controls were a "total failure" and cost the country at least \$1.4 billion, worsening an \$81 billion foreign debt, a growing recession and a loss of investor and public confidence that sparked this year's capital flight.  
 The latest devaluation of the peso followed similar action in February and August.

The central bank said free-market operations initially would be limited to between \$1,000 and \$5,000 for individuals and companies.  
 Banking sources said the government's aim is to attract dollars that had fled into the black market or U.S. exchange houses across the border, attracted by better rates.  
 The central bank statement contended that free-market operations, essentially for normal tourism, initially will be modest because of lack of foreign exchange.  
 The central bank said the gold and silver market also would be open Monday, based on international prices for both metals and the rate of exchange on the free market.  
 It estimated that for 1983 the controlled market should draw in \$20 billion from exports as well as \$5 billion in new foreign loans. It said \$14 billion will be used to service the country's foreign debt and the remaining \$11 billion would be used for imports.

## Sony Reports 31.5% Drop In Its Profit

**TOKYO** — Sony, blaming slower sales of audio products and higher selling and inventory costs, said Monday that its earnings fell 31.5 percent in the fiscal year ended Oct. 31.  
 The company announced a 6-percent sales increase, to 1.14 trillion yen (\$4.7 billion), but it said consolidated profit fell to 45.8 billion yen.  
 Stock analysts for major Tokyo houses had said earlier this month they expected Sony's profit for the year to be down by about 20 percent, but a number of analysts at smaller firms had predicted that profit would fall to about 45 billion yen.

Sumio Sano, Sony's general manager, said the company aims to increase consolidated sales 10 percent in the fiscal year ending next Oct. 31. The current difficult business environment for electronics companies makes it impossible to forecast next year's profit, he said.  
 Sony's figures from a year earlier are restated to meet the U.S. requirements following the revision of financial accounting for foreign currency translations.

Mr. Sano said that in the past year Sony faced intense price competition, especially in Japan, where sales fell 7.2 percent to 284 billion yen, compared with an 11.4-percent increase in export sales, to 830 billion yen.  
 Therefore, he said, charges had to be made against income to reduce the value of inventories by 25 billion yen, up from 5.7 billion a year ago, helping to increase the cost of goods sold to 77.7 percent of total sales from 65.2 percent a year earlier.

During the year videotape recorder sales increased by 31 percent, to 1.9 million units — accounting for 42 percent of total sales. Mr. Sano said the company aims to sell 2.2 million this year.  
 But inventories have been rising, and Kimito Okura, Sony's managing director, said the current monthly output is about 150,000 sets, despite production capacity to make 200,000.

Current inventories in the United States alone are now about 80,000 sets, representing about four months' sales, he said, adding, "A major concern in the first half of the current year is how to achieve normal inventories."

## EC Tells France to Lift Video Recorder Curbs

**BRUSSELS** — The European Community Commission has given France until January to remove customs restrictions on imports of videotape recorders.  
 A commission spokesman said Monday that France is expected to reply by Jan. 1 within a statutory 10-day period.  
 The French government, in a bid to curb increasing Japanese imports, ordered last November that all video recorders be routed through a small customs warehouse in Poitiers, central France, and that documentation and technical literature be in French.

Community sources said that failure by France to dismantle what are seen in Brussels as trade barriers could land it in the Luxembourg-based European Court of Justice.

But an official at the Foreign Trade Office in Paris said: "France's position remains the same. We have not seen the text of the commission's decision. We will study it when it comes."

The commission sources said the French government had failed to convince the European Commission that the restrictions were not disguised protectionist moves in breach of European Community free trade rules.

The commission has told France that it should not be the responsibility of exporters to have documents written in French.

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## U.S. Smugglers Profit on Cheap Mexican Cars

**By Wayne King**  
**New York Times Service**  
**HOUSTON** — Large numbers of Americans are buying automobiles made in Mexico and smuggling them into the United States, taking advantage of lower prices because of the absence of safety restrictions and the plunging Mexican peso, according to American customs officials.  
 If the owner gets away with it, he can save up to half the price of a new car. A Mexican-built Volkswagen Beetle, for example, might cost \$3,500 to \$4,000, depending on the exchange rate advantage, against twice that or more on the U.S. side.  
 John Adams of the United States Customs Service in Phoenix said: "It's very easy to drive them with Mexican plates or United States plates you might have on hand."  
 The Customs Service, which has begun a crackdown on illegal imports, has also urged the state of Texas to tighten its methods of granting vehicle titles to include certification that the car has been brought in legally.

Now, the only documents needed to register a car in Texas are a bill of sale and proof of a Texas safety inspection. Mexican-made vehicles can pass the Texas inspection, but do not meet extensive Federal Environmental Protection Agency standards, particularly for emissions. They also do not meet safety standards of the Department of Transportation.  
 Charles Conroy of the Customs Service's regional office in Houston said: "These people who buy the Mexican cars are aware that the peso devaluation has created a very lucrative financial incentive down there, and there has been an increase in the number of attempts to bring in vehicles without reporting to U.S. Customs."  
 Foreign automobiles built expressly for the U.S. market bear two metal plates, certifying that environmental and safety standards have been met.  
 The cars being brought in illegally do not have the plates, but because hundreds of thousands of

cars cross the border each day, it is almost impossible for them to be detected.  
 Mr. Conroy said: "If they don't report, there's a chance we might not notice them. They simply drive them across." No customs official said, customs officials had seized more than 200 vehicles trying to cross illegally in the last three months.  
 Customs officials decline to disclose all the methods they have developed to detect smuggled cars, but some tips off the absence of the heavier bumpers required by the Department of Transportation, paint differences, and variations in the model name. The Volkswagen Jetta in the United States is the Jetta in Mexico; the Rabbit is a Caribe.  
 One sure tipoff is a new beetle-type Volkswagen, called a Sedan in Mexico. The cars are no longer sold in the United States.  
 Even people who declare the purchase at the border have serious problems. Mr. Conroy said a Sedan could be bought for \$2,600

at the current exchange rate. "A person brings that back to the U.S. and unknowingly, not knowing the law, presents it at customs. We are required by law to detain him."  
 Though duty is only 2.8 percent, the would-be importer then must post a bond equal to the worth of the car and is given 60 days to bring it up to standard.  
 "That can cost him up to \$7,000," Mr. Conroy said. "It's really a trap. They don't know. They find it costs \$5,000. \$7,000 to bring it up in snuff. They can't afford that and the second alternative is to try to re-export it and they find the shipping costs. Some people, not many, but some, just walk off and abandon them."  
 Those who try to avoid the duty face even more problems, mainly the seizure of the contraband car and the possibility of smuggling charges.  
 Mr. Conroy said that many of the latter are drivers bringing them in for dealers, "most legitimate dealers," but persons conspiring to break the law by selling these cars in the U.S.

## Advertising in France Becomes War of Words

**By Jean-Francois Lisse**  
**International Herald Tribune**  
**PARIS** — Some French smoke international news. That is the brand name of a popular cigarette that has been sold in France since 1980.  
 Its manufacturer is the state-owned cigarette and match company, Seta, maker of Citiz cigarette. In the case of International News, the French company decided to go English. "Take a break in the rush," reads the package and publicity slogan, along with "Full flavor special blend."  
 The General Association of Users of French, a group devoted to the defense of the French language, claimed the use of English in such a way was against the law and launched a lawsuit against Seta.  
 The only victory they managed in a civil court was a declaration that "20 filter cigarettes" should be written in French. Seta's "break in the rush" was ruled a duly patented, suit-proof slogan, under current law.  
 French legislation on language commerce and publicity is quite strict. It was only at the beginning of 1976 that the government made the use of French compulsory in the designation and presentation of goods and services, in their written or oral publicity, directions, warranties, bills and receipts.  
 Not that English — or Spanish — is banned. Anything can be written, as

long as the equivalent also appears in French.  
 Moreover, the French translation must be as free of foreign terms as possible, unless no French word fits.  
 Levi Strauss, the maker of blue jeans, developed an ad campaign that focused on the American way of life, using an all-English song with images of American youth in action on beaches and in old cars.  
 "It's an American product with an American image," says Daniel Zamiroli, publicity director of Levi Strauss in Paris. "I don't see why we shouldn't advertise in English. Why not have the courage to be American all the way?"  
 The beaches and old Chevrolets can still be seen in the ads that Levi Strauss runs in movie theaters, but the songs are in French this year.  
 "The Repression of Fraud Department told us that our use of English was not well looked upon, not proper," says Mr. Zamiroli. "So to avoid further problems we gently switched to French. But for the 1983 campaign, I don't know if we won't give it another try."  
 British Airways, TWA, RCA and Philips Polydor have been successfully sued for not complying with the 1976 French law. All-English tickets and record albums were to blame.  
 Fifteen suits have been filed in the past year by the General Association of Users of French in an effort to publicize the issue. The

group has won eight cases so far. The fees and damages imposed in those cases varied from 1,000 francs (\$144) against RCA to 5,000 francs against Seta. The French cigarette company is appealing.  
 The users group's secretary-general, Micheline Faure, says the Repression of Fraud Department should make more investigations. She is particularly angry about French companies that select English names for new products: "They think an American name will help to sell the product. We can't even tell whether we're buying French products or not any more."  
 Georges Sarre, Socialist whip in the Paris city council and a member of the National Assembly, cites many examples of the use of English in ads. "Renault promotes its Macadam Star; on Boulevard Saint-Germain, not far from a 'drugstore,'" he says. "A pastry has become a 'Croissant Show' (instead of *chaud*, French word for 'hot'). flower shops have become 'garden centers' and 'rent-a-car' signs are common."  
 Mr. Sarre said at an international meeting on French language-defense legislation in Paris last May that "beyond the cultural aspect of the issue, it's France's economic identity and its place in international exchange that is threatened."  
 The law does not affect foreign brand names. But two bills seeking to strengthen the regulations on

such names are in the works. The bills are meant to prohibit introduction of any new English commercial names or billboards.  
 Francois Rouffiac, editor in chief of Strategies, a French advertising magazine, said that passing such a measure would not necessarily be bad.  
 "Often, using an American name for a French product is the easiest solution," he said. "It refers to classics of advertisement, like Coca-Cola, it appeals to the youth. An American name carries an 'authoritative' image. French names are more complicated. They ask for a more important effort of creation and research to find the right idea. The result, however, may well be a richer one."  
 Still, the Socialist government has not shown much enthusiasm for the bill so far and apparently does not see it as a priority issue.

**Japan Loan to Europe Bank**  
**The Associated Press**  
**TOKYO** — A group of 17 Japanese banks and insurance companies signed an agreement Monday to extend a 20 billion yen (\$82.19 million), 10-year loan to the European Investment Bank, based in Luxembourg, an official of the Industrial Bank of Japan said.

**The Royal Oak**

**Audemars Piguet**

The most exclusive watch in the world

## Thorn EMI Tries to Build Profit

**(Continued from Page 9)**  
 moved into music and films and further into military electronics.  
 At the moment, Thorn is concentrating on Britain's enormous appetite for video recorders. About 15 percent of British homes are already equipped with the machines, giving Britain the second-highest penetration in the world, after Japan.  
 Thorn expects revenue from sales and rentals of video recorders to double this year to around £180 million. Under a joint venture with Victor Co. of Japan and AEG Telefunken, Thorn is assembling the recorders in West Berlin and Newhaven, England. Demand is so strong that Thorn still has to fly recorders in from Japan.  
 The profit, however, will not start to roll in for two or three years. The company is pouring its cash into producing the machines, and its conservative accounting standards dictate the writing off of about two-thirds of a rental recorder's value in the first two years. Once the worst of the depreciation train is past, analysts say, Thorn will make considerable cash from the rentals.  
 Another recent strength for Thorn has been music. That division surprised analysts last year by producing a profit of £36.7 million while the recession ravaged other record companies. This year the music profit will shrink, Mr. Laister said, "but it won't be a disaster."  
 Thorn also figures to benefit from the growth of cable TV in Britain, given its film and TV-programming interests and its manufacturing of TV sets.  
 Last spring, Thorn acquired a computer software house and a computer services concern from

BOC International for £17 million. Those units will serve as a "listening post," Mr. Laister said, keeping Thorn abreast of information technology.  
 On the defense side, which contributed about £130 million to turnover last year, Thorn has high hopes for exporting its Searchwater radar, used on British jet fighters and under evaluation by the U.S. Defense Department.  
 All is not high tech and glitter, though. Some of the general engineering units, variously described by analysts as "boring" and "stodgy," suffer from the rot of Britain's heavy industry. "There's a lot of metal-bashing," noted Chris Alexander of L. Messel & Co., running down the list of Thorn's weaker units, which include industrial boilers, cutting tools, hydraulics and distribution of industrial supplies.  
 Thorn acknowledges that it plans to sell some units, but in the depths of a recession there are few takers. To some analysts' suggestions that the company could have moved faster to shed units, a top Thorn engineering official responded, "Bloody clever hindsight."  
 At any rate, analysts give Thorn credit for having become leaner; the work force is down to 94,000 worldwide from a 1980 peak of 125,000.  
 But problems remain. The recession has slowed sales of appliances and lighting. The lighting division produced only a tiny profit last year after a £10-million loss in fiscal 1981. "I'm convinced the lighting division is for sale," Mr. Alexander said.  
 In addition, the British habit of renting rather than buying TV sets

is on the decline. The rental share of the market has fallen to about 50 percent from 70 percent in 1975, and some analysts say the decline is accelerating. As a maker of TV sets, Thorn benefits whether people rent or buy them, but the rentals have provided a predictable flow of cash.  
 Hurt by the flop of "Hookyork Freeway," the film division recorded a loss of £10 million last year.  
 Debt is another concern. Net borrowing is expected to total £320 million to £350 million at the end of the fiscal year, up from £245 million a year before and equaling 55 to 60 percent of capital employed. About two-thirds of the debt is short-term, much of it in expensive dollars.  
 Many analysts say Thorn cannot afford to let debt climb much higher and that it is likely to shift into longer-term funds within the next 12 months through loan stock, bonds or a rights issue.  
 By and large, however, the stock market has retained faith in Thorn. The share price is back up to 418 pence from a low of 385 hit after the September meeting. "I think they've done quite well given the prevailing conditions," Mr. Alexander said.  
 Others are more skeptical. Richard Ryder of Phillips & Drew said he thought the market would give Thorn "one last chance." If the video recorder profits are not allowed to descend to the bottom line — if, for instance, the company plows that money into another big acquisition — Thorn shares will plummet, he said.  
 Mr. Laister said per share earnings "should certainly move up markedly" in the next few years.  
 "The market is going to have to trust us," he said, "to balance our opportunities against our cash and our other restraints."

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 2% payment December 15, 1979  
 1% payment December 15, 1980  
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### Monday's AMEX Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

[illegible]

## Page 13

**Gold Markets** Dec. 20

	A.M.	P.M.	C.M.
Spot Korea	429.20	429.20	429.20
London (215.5 bid)	429.20	429.20	429.20
1972 (215.5 bid)	429.20	429.20	429.20
1973	429.20	429.20	429.20
1974	429.20	429.20	429.20
1975	429.20	429.20	429.20
1976	429.20	429.20	429.20
1977	429.20	429.20	429.20
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1982	429.20	429.20	429.20
1983	429.20	429.20	429.20
1984	429.20	429.20	429.20
1985	429.20	429.20	429.20
1986	429.20	429.20	429.20
1987	429.20	429.20	429.20
1988	429.20	429.20	429.20
1989	429.20	429.20	429.20
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2000	429.20	429.20	429.20
2001	429.20	429.20	429.20
2002	429.20	429.20	429.20
2003	429.20	429.20	429.20
2004	429.20	429.20	429.20
2005	429.20	429.20	429.20
2006	429.20	429.20	429.20
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2012	429.20	429.20	429.20
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2015	429.20	429.20	429.20
2016	429.20	429.20	429.20
2017	429.20	429.20	429.20
2018	429.20	429.20	429.20
2019	429.20	429.20	429.20
2020	429.20	429.20	429.20
2021	429.20	429.20	429.20
2022	429.20	429.20	429.20
2023	429.20	429.20	429.20
2024	429.20	429.20	429.20
2025	429.20	429.20	429.20
2026	429.20	429.20	429.20
2027	429.20	429.20	429.20
2028	429.20	429.20	429.20
2029	429.20	429.20	429.20
2030	429.20	429.20	429.20
2031	429.20	429.20	429.20
2032	429.20	429.20	429.20
2033	429.20	429.20	429.20
2034	429.20	429.20	429.20
2035	429.20	429.20	429.20
2036	429.20	429.20	429.20
2037	429.20	429.20	429.20
2038	429.20	429.20	429.20
2039	429.20	429.20	429.20
2040	429.20	429.20	429.20
2041	429.20	429.20	429.20
2042	429.20	429.20	429.20
2043	429.20	429.20	429.20
2044	429.20	429.20	429



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## CROSSWORD

**ACROSS**

- 1 Lizard
- 6 Bearish
- 10 Nigerian people
- 14 Actress Leslie
- 15 Network of nerves
- 16 Son of Aphrodite
- 17 Kin of yams
- 18 Artist who built a dream house in N.Y.
- 20 Shade tree
- 21 Tends the lawn
- 22 City in Taiwan
- 24 Yarn by or for new residents
- 26 Certain lessening of tension
- 28 Japanese statesman
- 30 Unaccompanied
- 31 Winter machine
- 36 Alliance
- 37 Track
- 38 Year apart
- 40 Willy Loman and others
- 42 Sharpener
- 43 Craggy hill
- 44 Orphan Annie's lizards
- 46 Flimsy structure
- 51 Join up
- 52 Capital of Western Samoa
- 53 College deg.
- 56 Waggon in old times
- 57 Swatters' targets
- 60 Sea swallow
- 61 Gaelic
- 62 Poetic measures

**DOWN**

- 1 Yearn
- 2 British prison
- 3 Jack-in-the-pulpit, e.g.
- 4 Parts of yams
- 5 Buttercup's relative
- 6 Spend time in a bookstore
- 7 Rent
- 8 "McGraw's" boy
- 9 Person with a will
- 10 Obscure
- 11 Persian
- 12 Actor Lloyd
- 13 "Of These"
- 14 March
- 15 Like — of pins
- 16 Therefore
- 17 Skid-row denizen
- 18 Touches lightly
- 19 Fitzgerald
- 20 Instrument
- 21 Scion
- 22 Bolsters
- 23 Masher's come-on
- 24 Ham's "Your turn"
- 25 Unlure
- 26 More polished
- 27 Playwits: Abbr.
- 28 Jeanne d'Arc and others
- 29 Blew one's top
- 30 Becomes void
- 31 Canal or lake
- 32 Preliminary events
- 33 Beginning
- 34 Extreme
- 35 River in China
- 36 Reason
- 37 Entertainer like Marceau
- 38 Daniels or Rebozo
- 39 — were (seemingly)
- 40 Rossini's "Le Comte"
- 41 Canon

## WEATHER

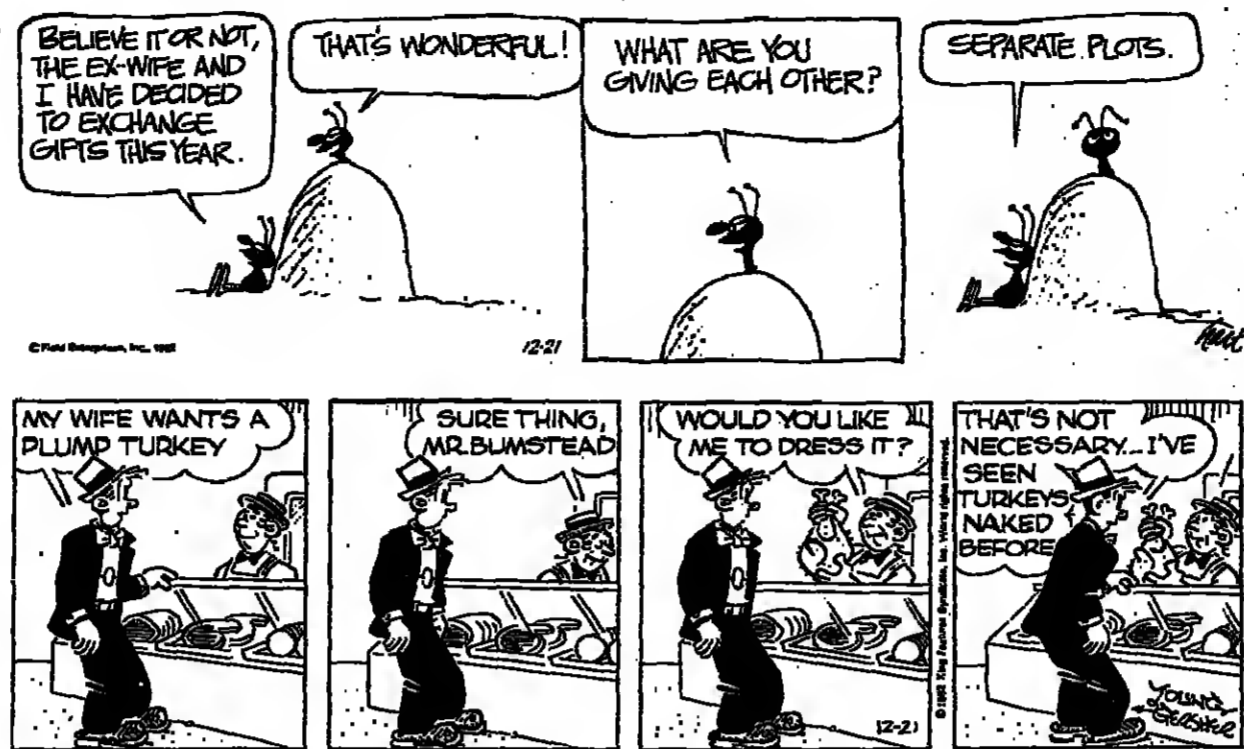
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ALGAEVE	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100

Readings from the previous 24 hours.

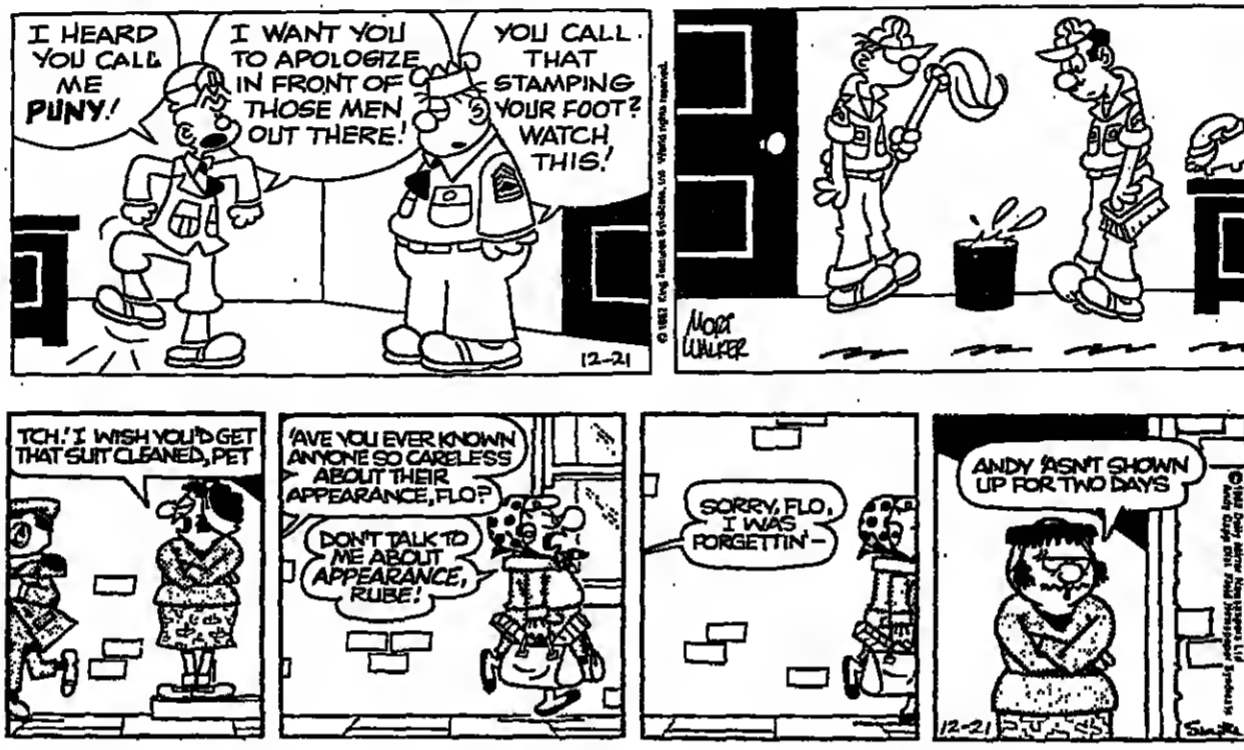
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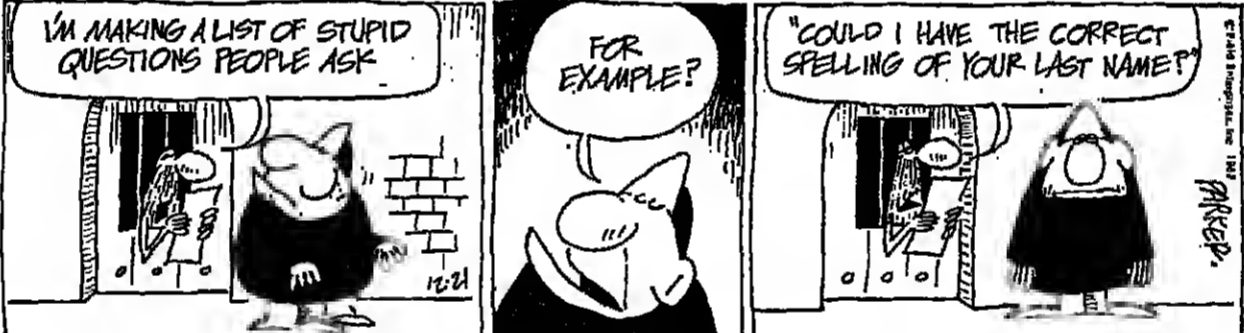
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## BEETLEBAILEY



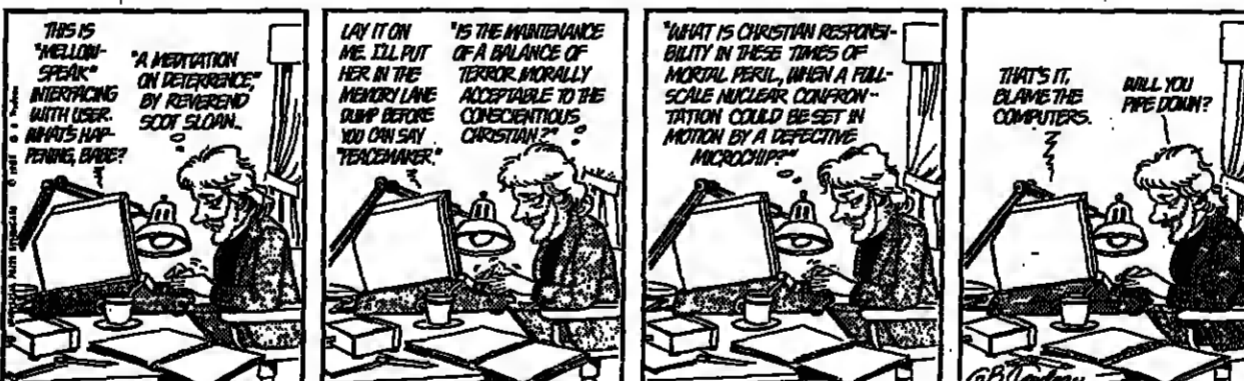
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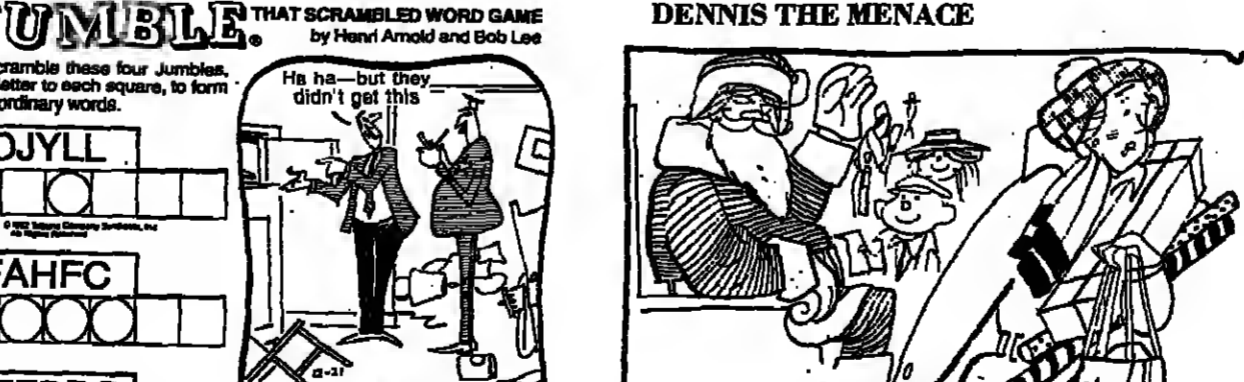
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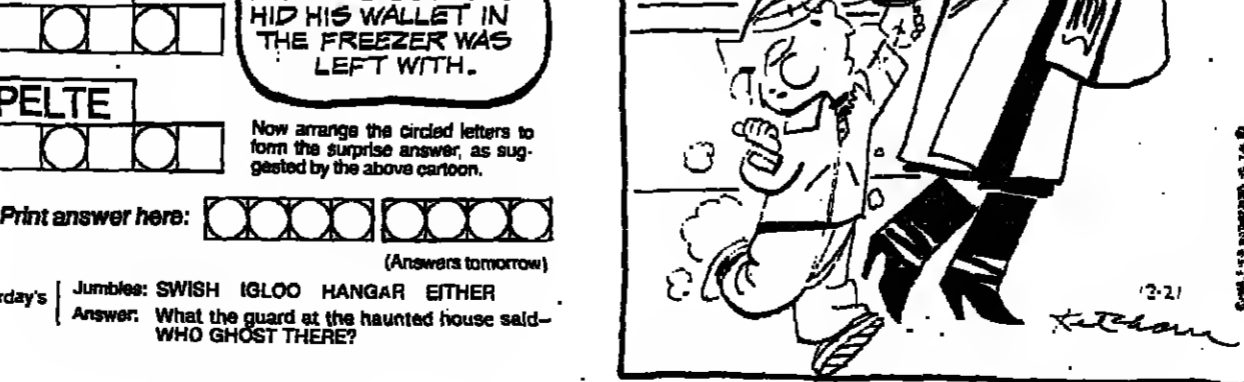
## DONESBURY



## JUMBLE



## DENNIS THE MENACE



## BOOKS

## ACCEPTABLE LOSSES

By Irwin Shaw. 303 pp. \$14.95.

Arbore House, 300 East 44th St., New York, N.Y. 10017.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

At 3:30 one morning in our time, Roger Damon is awakened from a pleasant sleep by a telephone call. "I heard the good news and I wanted to be one of the first to congratulate you," says a "rough and hoarse" voice that identifies itself as belonging to one Zolovsky from Chicago. "Oh, quit, mister, and let me sleep," says Damon, who's never heard of any Zolovsky from anywhere. "Roger, you've been a bad boy and you're going to have to do something about it."

"I'm hanging up right now," says Damon. "Before you hang up, Roger, one last warning. It's a matter of life and death. Your life and your death. You've been warned, Roger. I may not call again."

So begins Irwin Shaw's 12th novel and 27th published work, "Acceptable Losses," a meditation on the imminence of death and how its sudden looming can affect a person. From the moment Roger Damon hangs up on his mysterious caller the path of his life leads into a dark wood where the straight way is lost.

Two things in particular start to happen to Damon. First, on the advice of a police detective he makes contact with, he begins to compile a list of all the enemies he could possibly have collected in his more than 60 years. Is it someone who might be jealous of the pile of money Roger's literary agency has recently made on a best-selling novel he didn't even want to handle? Or could it be the husband of a woman Damon once got pregnant during a bad time in his own marriage? Memory feeds paranoia, which leads to guilt and bad dreams.

Second, as Roger goes about reviewing his past, he discovers that an inordinate number of people he has cared about are dead or dying. The shock of this realization, combined with the terror provoked by his mysterious enemy, begins to unravel him. He starts to drink too much and experience puzzling stomach pains.

The first of these developments, the search for possible enemies, is han-

dled by Shaw with considerable effectiveness. As Roger's past is gradually shaded in, we realize that both anyone and no one could be his tormentor—that whoever else Zolovsky may turn out to be, he is also Mr. Z, the last letter of the alphabet, a symbolic representative of death. And looking into the face of death is obviously what Damon's experience is about.

But the other major thematic development, the discovery that other people in Roger's life are dying, is not nearly so effective. Indeed I found it somewhat confusing. Perhaps Shaw is simply observing the common experience that when we discover something we hadn't been aware of before—such as a word, or a saying, or even an experience—we suddenly seem to find it everywhere.

But Roger Damon's experience goes beyond that. It is almost as if he were contaminated with death and highly contagious. At one point he wonders: "Was he not only an agent for books, plays, stories, mild and harmless fictions, in which when one mourned as characters died all that was necessary was to turn the page, or was he a secret and dreadful agent of some unknown client, a go-between who dealt in death and whose touch, either real or imaginary, made him the prophet and unconscious recorder of dissolution, past and in the future?" In the light of the outcome of "Acceptable Losses," this is not only pertinent, it is outright puzzling.

Other elements of the story are also somewhat puzzling. The specific meaning of Roger Damon's many dreams, for example, and the double message of the ending, which suggests not only that Roger has come to terms with death but also that he has actually defeated it.

Perhaps I'm carping unnecessarily. "Acceptable Losses" is, after all, a cleverly plotted and absorbing work of realism. But it seems to want to rise above realism. With all its talk about writing and great works of literature, it seems to be hinting shyly that it might be judged by higher standards than those of good storytelling.

Although Shaw doesn't include them among the novel's many literary references, two obvious antecedents of "Acceptable Losses" are inevitably forced to mind. These are Leo Tolstoy's story "The Death of Ivan Ilyich" and Thomas Mann's novella "Death in Venice." In each of these cases, the agent of the protagonist's death, whether it is Ilyich's mysterious pain, or Aschenbach's nameless disease, seems to be gathering into itself like a dying star the story's deep and echoing significance. In the case of Shaw's novel, the death-symbols collapse into specificity. By the end they have leaked out most of their deeper significance.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.

## Solution to Previous Puzzle

HARD	SCOT	SALIC
EMIL	TARD	ADAGE
LALA	ARAB	TOILE
THE	FAMILY	CIRCUS
DEB	ARE	
BATMAN	TRUE	ETA
AREAL	SEAS	ITER
KEANE	AND	KETCHER
BARIN	MODE	KEESE
ORY	BABY	MISLEO
IRS	SAT	
OENNI	STHE	ENACE
AROS	HELM	EARL
RIOR	IRMA	ARIA
WESTS	SEAL	ACBS

## CHESS

By Robert Byrne

THE most momentous individual confrontation of the 1982 Olympiad in Lucerne, Switzerland, was the one between Viktor Korchnoi, playing on the territory of his adopted country, and Gari Kasparov of the Soviet Union.

How would Korchnoi, the 51-year-old former challenger for the world championship, do against the extraordinary 19-year-old whom most observers are picking to be the next challenger for his countryman, Anatoly Karpov?

Their encounter not only epitomized the ever ongoing struggle of the generations but also brought together one of the greatest masters of defense of all time and the emerging genius of attack in our time.

And they did not stint, or evince any wariness of each other, but produced a titanic tactical struggle worthy of their first meeting. Kasparov's last triumph led the Soviet team to a 4-0 landslide over the Swiss.

As befell the two tigers, they chose the sharpest variation of the super-sharp Benoni Defense as their battleground.

Since simplification with 14 N-N, R-N2 yields Black too comfortable a game, it has become accepted that White must maintain complexity with 14 N-R3, if he is to play to win. Naturally, it is not intended that the white knight be permanently sidelined—

White's plan is to drive off the black K4 knight with P-B4 and then return his Q-R3 knight to powerful play.

But this has to reckon with Black's kingside attacking chances. After 15... R-B1, Black cannot be thrust back by 16 P-KN4? because 16... Q-R5!, 17 P-N, B-P4; 18 P-R6, B-R1; 19 N-K2, P-B4; 20 P-P, R-P; 21 N-N, B-R1; 22 N-R, R-N3; 23 Q-N3, B-B4; 24 K-B, Q-K5ch; 25 P-B3, N-P4! led to a smashing victory for Jan Timman in his game with Peter Scherren in the 1980 Dutch Championship.

Had Black been forced, after 17 P-B4, to retreat his K4 knight with 17... N-B2, White could have ruined the black position by winning a key pawn with 18 P-P. But Black could afford to be defiant with 17... P-QN4? because 18 P-N?!, N-P1; 19 K-N, B-P4; 20 K-B2 (20 B-B4? Q-N4ch), Q-R5ch; 21 K-N1, Q-N6; 22 R-B3, Q-R7ch; 23 K-B1 (23 K-B2, B-N6ch); 24 R-B, P-P4; 25 K-K2, Q-R wins for Black), B-Q2 produced a crushing attack for Black in the game between Nathan Birmboim and Jon Arnason, Randers 1982.

In the game between Lev Alburt and Heig Olafsson in Reykjavik 1982, 20 N-R7 was played, but White won only after his opponent missed chances.

After Korchnoi's divergence with 20 B-P (he was not worried about 20... Q-Q2; 21 P-KN4), Kasparov blithely mobilized with 20... B-Q2! Accepting his pawn sacrifice with 21 N-P could have led to 21... R-N3; 22 P-N, B-KP; 23 N-B4, B-P4;



Position after 28 N-N3

KASPAROV/BLACK

KORCHNOI/WHITE

Position after 28 N-N3

KASPAROV/BLACK

KORCHNOI/WHITE

Position after 28 N-N3

KASPAROV/BLACK

KORCHNOI/WHITE

Position after 28 N-N3

KASPAROV/BLACK

KORCHNOI/WHITE

Position after 28 N-N3

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Position after 28 N-N3

KASPAROV/BLACK

KORCHNOI/WHITE

Position after 28 N-N3

KASPAROV/BLACK

KORCHNOI/WHITE

Position after 28 N-N3

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SPORTS

# 49ers Lose Again As Ground Game Works for Falcons

**United Press International**  
SAN FRANCISCO — Steve Atwood ran for a touchdown and rookie Gerald Riggs played the key role for another time to lead the Atlanta Falcons to a 17-7 victory over the San Francisco 49ers, virtually ending the 49ers' chance of repeating as Super Bowl champions.

Atlanta (5-2) is assured a playoff berth while San Francisco (2-5) is 1 out of the postseason picture.

"The first thing we try to do is control the ball," Bartkowski said. "The Falcons achieved that goal in the power of running backs William Andrews, Riggs and Robinson. The trio combined for 18 yards."

Andrews, who rushed for his 100th career yard in the contest, kicked a 27-yard field goal in the second period.

The Bucs preserved the victory when Cedric Brown recovered Roosevelt Lewis' fumble at the Tampa Bay 18, well within Erben Herrera's field goal range, with 36 seconds left to play.

Cowboys 21, Saints 7

In Irving, Texas, Danny White, the NFL's leading passer, set up two of Dallas' three touchdowns in the second quarter with long completions and lifted the Cowboys to their eighth straight playoff berth with a 21-7 victory over New Orleans.

New Orleans wasted scoring opportunities both early and late in the game and lost quarterback Ken Stabler in the third quarter with an injured wrist.

Having turned the ball over twice in the opening period, the Cowboys struck for touchdowns on three straight possessions in the second quarter. Tony Dorsett scored two of them on runs of 2 and 1 yards and White threw a 3-yard scoring pass to tight end Doug Coshie.

Patriots 16, Seahawks 0

In Seattle, Steve Grogan threw a 5-yard touchdown pass to Mark van Eeghen, and John Smith kicked three field goals to lead New England to a 16-0 victory over Seattle.

Grogan completed his touchdown pass to van Eeghen late in the second period for the only touchdown of the game. The New England quarterback completed 14 of 20 passes for 157 yards and had one interception.

Smith kicked field goals of 21, 37, and 23 yards for New England's other points. The Patriots, now 4-3, kept alive their AFC playoff hopes. The loss dropped the Seahawks to 3-4 and all but ended their playoff chances.

Chiefs 37, Broncos 16

In Denver, Eric Harris and Gary Barboro both ran intercepted passes back for scores, and Nick Lowery kicked three field goals to help Kansas City snap a four-game losing streak with a 37-16 victory over Denver.

The Broncos ran their season turnover total to 26 by committing four fumbles and suffering the two costly pass interceptions. Denver (2-5) scored on a 1-yard run by Gerald Willhite, a 78-yard punt return by Rick Upchurch and a 44-yard field goal by Rick Kariis.

The Broncos received the opening kickoff, and, on the first play from scrimmage, Steve Deberg hit Willhite to set a league record with his 18th straight pass completion. Deberg's next pass was incomplete to end the string, which began against the Los Angeles Rams last Sunday.

The Chiefs (2-5) drove to the Denver 30 on their first possession, and Lowery kicked a 47-yard field goal as Kansas City took a 3-0 lead into the second quarter.

The Chiefs struck again midway through the second period when cornerback Eric Harris intercepted a Deberg pass and raced 56 yards for a touchdown.

The Broncos answered with a 10-play scoring drive aided by an 18-yard interference call and capped by a 1-yard scoring run by Willhite.

Denver's second touchdown of the half came on Upchurch's 78-yard punt return. It was the eighth scoring return of his career, tying a league record.

Brooker, at 22 the youngest of the Canadian downhillers, gained his best World Cup result in Europe.

Swiss skiers took the next three places as Peter Müller finished second in 2:09.39, followed by Urs Räber and Franz Heinzer.

Müller, who leads the overall standings with 80 points, said he was depressed Monday after his poor showing on Sunday, when he finished well back after having to change his skis because lift machinery oil was split on them.

"My mental condition wasn't the best, but I'm still happy with finishing second," Müller said.

Harti Wehrath of Austria, second overall, was fifth in 2:10.32, followed by two Canadians: Todd Brooker and Ken Read.

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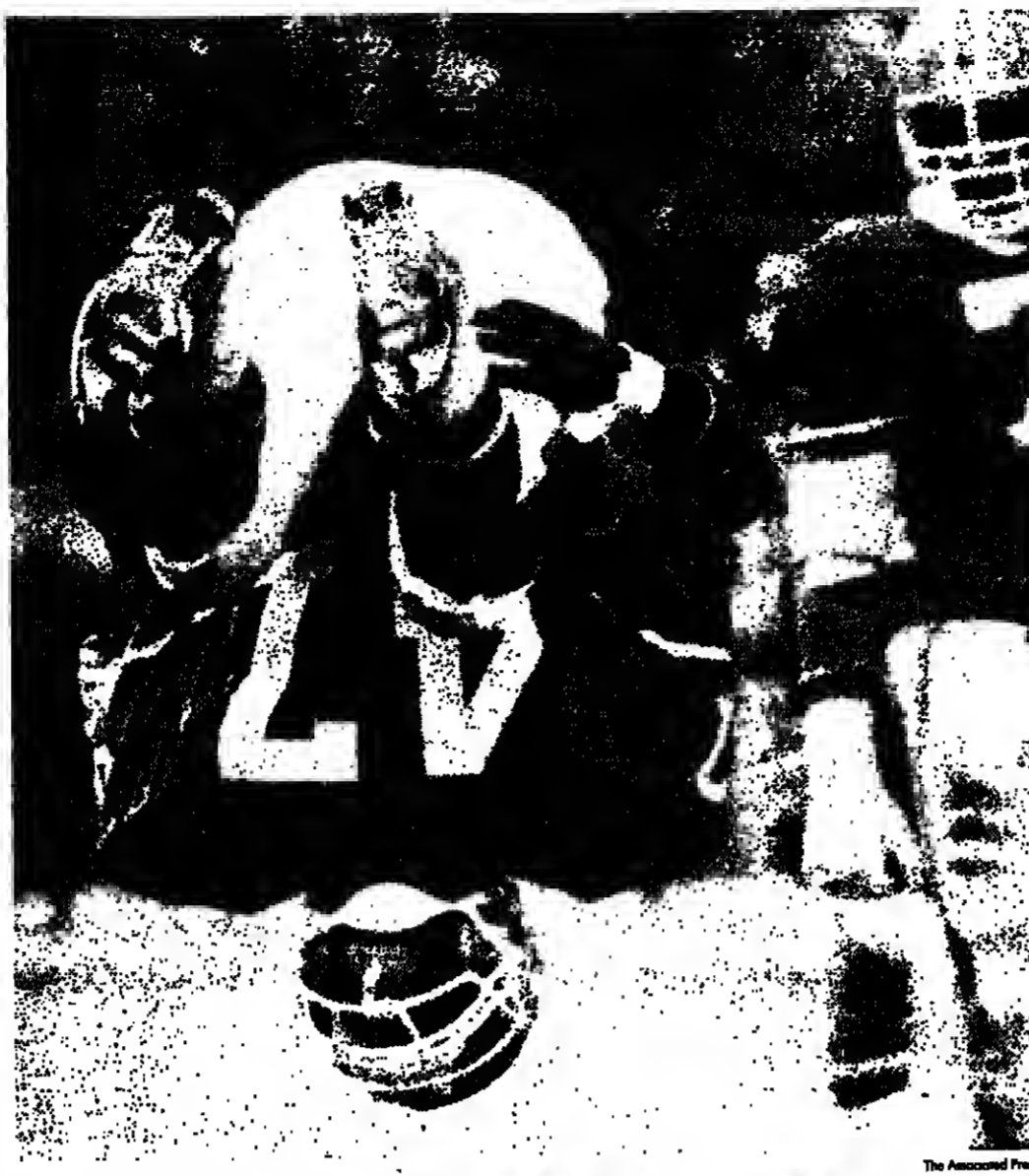
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Gerald Willhite of the Broncos did a backward flip after scoring against the Chiefs.

## Klammer Triumphs in Downhill; Müller Keeps Lead in Standings

**United Press International**  
VAL GARDENA, Italy — Franz Klammer, the longtime king of World Cup downhill skiers, won a race Monday on the same track on which he made his World Cup debut a decade ago.

The 29-year-old 1976 Olympic downhill champion clocked 2 minutes 8.91 seconds on the 3.4-kilometer Saslong course at the northern Italian resort of Santa Cristina.

Klammer competed for the first time on the World Cup circuit in 1972, finishing 30th here.

"I don't ski as many races now as I have in the past, but I have more fun," said Klammer, who was the second racer out of the gate on Monday. "The hardest part was the waiting for all the other to make their runs. I would have rather been at the top waiting to ski."

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"My mental condition wasn't the best, but I'm still happy with finishing second," Müller said.

He finished second in the downhill at Aspen, Colorado, last season, but had failed to find much success on European slopes.

"I didn't race as well as I did Sunday, but I got a better result," Brooker noted.

The men's circuit now moves to Madonna di Campiglio, Italy, for the last two races before the Christmas break, and Ingemar Stenmark of Sweden is expected to catch up in the overall standings.

Stenmark, 26, who refuses to compete in the downhill events on the World Cup circuit, stands 11th in the overall standings with 25 points. He spent his weekend training for the upcoming slalom and supergiant slalom races.

Stenmark's rival, Phil Mahre of the United States, competed in the Santa Cristina downhill but failed to pick up any points.

The men will race on the slalom course at Miramonte on Tuesday and then move to the Panchigolo piste for Wednesday's supergiant slalom.

Race organizers could hardly hide their joy at a Saturday night snowfall that left the area in near perfect racing condition.

One of those at Madonna will be Franco Albi, an avid skier who will help test the course just before competition begins.

Stenmark, who finished first last Tuesday in his opening slalom confrontation with Mahre, is expected to race also in the supergiant slalom in search of World Cup points. Mahre, meanwhile, badly needs points to improve on his total of 15.

After Christmas, the men resume racing Jan. 4 at Parpan, Switzerland, with a slalom.

MEET DOWNHILL  
1. Franz Klammer, Austria, 2:08.91.  
2. Peter Müller, Switzerland, 2:09.39.  
3. Urs Räber, Switzerland, 2:09.41.  
4. Franz Heinzer, Switzerland, 2:09.44.  
5. Harti Wehrath, Austria, 2:10.32.  
6. Todd Brooker, Canada, 2:10.32.  
7. Ken Read, Canada, 2:10.32.  
8. Lombard Stock, Austria, 2:11.04.  
9. Conrad Schuster, Switzerland, 2:11.07.  
10. Bruno Kernen, Switzerland, 2:11.26.  
11. Bernhard Fischer, Austria, 2:11.44.  
12. Helmut Hiltner, Austria, 2:11.47.  
13. Peter Winkler, Austria, 2:11.59.  
14. Stefan Wildermayer, Austria, 2:12.02.  
15. Vladimir Matkov, Soviet Union, 2:12.10.

WORLD CUP STANDINGS  
1. Müller, 80 points.  
2. Wehrath, 44.  
3. Heinzer, 40.  
4. Klammer, 35.  
5. Schuster, 25.  
6. Räber, 22.  
7. Read, 22.  
8. Fischer, 22.  
9. Winkler, 22.  
10. Hiltner, 21.

NHL Standings  
W L T Pts. GF GA  
NY Islanders 15 12 4 32 134  
Philadelphia 12 12 8 30 131  
Washington 15 9 9 39 124  
Buffalo 14 14 3 31 128  
Pittsburgh 9 17 4 24 104  
New Jersey 7 22 7 21 101

Adams Division  
Montreal 20 8 4 44 139  
Boston 19 9 4 42 134  
Buffalo 15 12 6 33 117  
Quebec 15 14 4 34 139  
Hartford 10 18 2 22 110

Campbell Division  
Hartford 20 8 4 44 139  
Boston 19 9 4 42 134  
Buffalo 15 12 6 33 117  
Quebec 15 14 4 34 139  
Hartford 10 18 2 22 110

Formula One Schedule  
PARIS (AP) — The International Auto Sports Federation has announced the following Formula One schedule for 1983:

March 13: Brazil (Rio)  
March 27: U.S. West (Long Beach, California)  
May 1: San Marino (Imola, Italy)  
May 15: Monaco  
May 22: Belgium (Spa-Francorchamps)  
June 5: U.S. (Detroit)  
June 12: Canada (Montreal)  
July 10: Switzerland (Dijon, France)  
July 14: Britain (Silverstone)  
Aug. 7: West Germany (Hockenheim)  
Aug. 14: Austria (Zeltweg)  
Aug. 20: Holland (Zandvoort)  
Sept. 11: Italy (Monza)  
Sept. 25: New York  
Oct. 9: Las Vegas  
Oct. 29: South Africa (Kyalami)



Franz Klammer

## Navratilova Reigns as No. 1 Victory Over Evert Secures Top Ranking

**By Neil Amdur**  
*New York Times Service*  
EAST RUTHERFORD, New Jersey — All week, Martina Navratilova said that she wanted to prove "beyond a reasonable doubt" that she deserved to be No. 1 for the year in women's tennis. On Sunday night, she did, beating Chris Evert Lloyd, 4-6, 6-1, 6-2, in the final of the season-ending championships.

"She's No. 1, I concede," Evert told the crowd of 9,248 at Byrne Meadowlands Arena after the match. "But not next year."

Navratilova has won Grand Slam singles titles at Paris, Wimbledon and Australia in recent years. But none may surpass Sunday night's triumph for thoughtfulness and patience. And by using all of the vast resources in her repertoire — including drop shots and topspin backhand passing shots — the 26-year-old left-hander showcased the athletic versatility and stylish virtuosity in her game.

"She played more intelligently today than anytime I've seen her play," said Dr. Renee Richards, her coach, who has settled Navratilova's ground strokes and worked to give her a clearer tactical picture of important matches.

Navratilova finished the season with 90 victories in 93 singles matches — beaten only by Sylvia Hanika, Pam Shriver and Evert — and 15 tournament titles in 18 events. The \$75,000 first prize raised her earnings for the year to \$1,461,055, a single-season record on the women's tour.

An automobile was also awarded to her.

Navratilova added another \$14,000 to her season total by winning the doubles with Pam Shriver, 6-4, 7-5, from Paula Smith and Candy Reynolds.

Ooe difference between Navratilova's approach to Sunday night's match and the other finals, she said, was in her attitude and diet. Last year, when she lost a three-set final here to Tracy Austin that cost her the No. 1 ranking to Evert, Navratilova said her food for the day had consisted of only Rice Krispies.

"Today, I ate like a tiger," she said, reciting oat meal, a waffle, croissants, a whole dish of pasta and bread, "a couple of melons," and iced tea and juices.

In contrast to Evert, who said she felt pressure-free and played "relaxed and loose," Navratilova described a prematch pressure as "unbearable."

In the end, Navratilova prevailed because she won the key points, a quality long associated with Evert's reign as a seven-time No. 1.

Evert won the first set with a service break in the third game and a barrage of backhand cross-court winners off Navratilova's attacking serve-and-volley game.

If Navratilova had persisted stroking at one speed, Evert might have evened their season series at 2-2 and compounded the No. 1 question.

But in the first two games of the second set, Navratilova began changing speeds, opening the court and patiently waiting for chances. She saved a break point from 30-40 in the opening game and then broke Evert from deuce for the first time with a backhand drop volley winner and Evert's errant overhead and oozed settled forward.

"I let up just a touch," Evert said, describing the lost break point in the opening game — a long backhand return — as a "Martina."

The scores of the last two sets of the 1-hour-55-minute match were deceiving. From 0-3 in the second set, three of the last four games, went to deuce. Evert saved five set

points at 0-5, and Navratilova needed five more set points at 5-1 before sending the match into a third set for the 19th time in their 49 meetings (Evert leads, 30-19).

Opening the third set, Evert had 40-30 only to lose her serve from deuce. Navratilova trailed, 0-30, in the second game but held and then delivered the clincher by breaking Evert again on the fifth deuce of the game with a running forehand cross-court pass and a backhand drop shot winner that ended a long rally.

Navratilova tried six drop shots in the third set and won every point, one off a second serve, another angled and on the run. The drop shot not only lured Evert in from her customary spot on the baseline and disrupted her rhythm but also set up countless other opportunities for passing shots and attacking volleys by Navratilova.

"The major difference was my passing shot," Navratilova said. "Every time she came in, I was comfortable hitting my passing shots."

Evert, who collected \$40,000 as the runner-up, had surprised Navratilova in the Australian Open final by rushing the net effectively. But Sunday night, concentrating her attack solely on Navratilova's backhand often kept her from finishing some points and gave her opponent the chance to lob or play her way back into the point.

From a spectator point of view, the match was highly entertaining, as both players made spectacular gets, while lunging and stretching and grunting for other shots.



Martina Navratilova: Undisputed No. 1

## Connors Breezes by Teacher To Win Nastase Invitational

**The Associated Press**  
NORTH MIAMI BEACH, Florida — Jimmy Connors, the top seed, cruised to a 6-2, 6-2 victory over unseeded Brian Teacher to win the inaugural \$300,000 Nastase Invitational tennis tournament here Sunday.

Connors, the 1982 U.S. Open and Wimbledon champion, used accurate ground strokes and needed only 90 minutes to sweep by Teacher.

Connors quickly moved to a 4-1 lead in the first set. Each player held service for the next two games and Connors gained a break to win the set, 6-2, with the final point coming on a Connors service return that bounced near Teacher's feet as he charged the net.

Connors moved fast in the second set. He took a 2-1 lead then swept quickly through the set. Connors gained match point when a volley by Teacher sailed long over the baseline.

"He didn't play too well today," Connors said of Teacher. "He did get to this point in the tournament by beating some good players. I expected him to play much better."

The world's No. 2 player behind John McEnroe in the Association of Tennis Professionals rankings, Connors earned \$30,000 for the victory. Teacher collected \$40,000.

The Nastase, director of the tournament, presented Connors with a trophy made of gold, silver and marble worth \$30,000.

"This is not like the Flushing [U.S.] Open or Wimbledon trophies — cheap," Nastase joked when handing Connors the award. "Don't throw it in any closet."

Great Prize Points Standings  
1. Connors, U.S. (17 tournaments), 3,383 points  
2. Guillermo Vilas, Argentina, (14), 2,495  
3. Ivan Lendl, Czechoslovakia, (12), 2,131  
4. John McEnroe, U.S. (12), 2,025  
5. Mats Wilander, Sweden, (10), 1,720  
6. Vitas Gerulaitis, U.S. (16), 1,689  
7. Jose Hernandez, Spain, (17), 1,316  
8. Johan Kriek, U.S. (18), 1,220  
9. Andres Gomez, Ecuador, (22), 1,196  
10. Steve Denton, U.S. (13), 1,151  
11. Jose Luis Clerc, Argentina, (14), 1,147  
12. Wojtek Mucha, France, (18), 1,134  
13. Peter McNamara, Australia, (13), 1,034  
14. Gene Mayer, U.S. (11), 1,020  
15. Brian Gottfried, U.S. (14), 940  
16. Eliot Telleser, U.S. (15), 795

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## Have an MX Christmas

My daughter asked me, "Do MX missiles dream?"

"I'm sure they do," I told her. "I wouldn't be surprised at this very moment that it was dreaming of blowing up Leningrad."

We all tiptoed quietly downstairs filled with the spirit of peace and good cheer. By taking in a homeless MX missile during this holiday season we all had learned the true lesson of what Christmas is really all about.

# The 'Richest Man' in Australia

The Hancocks don't flaunt their wealth. Hancock's only extravagance is a Learjet in which he shuttles between appointments in Asia, Europe and the Middle East. When he is in Perth, he usually spends his time at the office, sifting among his secessionist literature, writing his own letters and proposals. The man who is said to be the richest man in Australia uses an ordinary ballpoint pen and wears white socks with his black shoes.

## Dancer Felled on Stage

Nancy Reagan underwent minor surgery at the White House for removal of a growth on the upper lip. A spokeswoman for the U.S. first lady said the surgery was performed in the office of the White House physician.

President Ronald Reagan, Diana, Princess of Wales and E.T., the space creature from the film "E.T., the Extra-Terrestrial," topped People Magazine's list of the "25 most

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